The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,876.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 3	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th February, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H. P.), Capt. C. J. Wilkinson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
18th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines at Table.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Ciocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, which will leave Bombay Harbour on the 20th instant.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.
First Class £13 | Second Class £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to [illegible] to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.
W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steam-ship [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] to SEND THEIR DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading [illegible]
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	a.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	a.	Oorun. Rs.	a.	Hog Island. Rs.	a.	Oolwa. Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White & Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings 10 lb.
10 ditto ditto 7 lb.
14 ditto Grey Drill.
2 Cases Flannel.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Office Furniture of the late Firm of G. Triandafilidi, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Attorneys for Mr. E. Collier, Trustee of the above Estate, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Press, Benches, Copying Press, Screens, &c. &c.

Also on the same day at 3 p.m., in the Military Square, Fort, the Office Furniture of Messrs. Coupland & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

20th February 1871.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Bertton Villa No. 121, Malabar Hill.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 20th instant, the property belonging to the Estate of the late E. Mionnet, Esq., deceased, at his late residence, Malabar Hill, consisting of Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, handsome Blackwood Dining, Drawing, Dressing, and Bedrooms Furnitures, a handsome Mahogany Billiard Table, Ornament Picture, Carpets, a Double-barrelled Gun and Pistol, Cooking Utensils, Wearing Apparel and variety of Sundries.

At 2 o'clock p.m.

An English-built Brougham, a Mail Pheaton, a Dog-cart, 2 Grey, and 3 Bay Horses, a double and a single Carriage Harness.

The property now on view.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th February 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORIES and OTHERS interested in the above Company.—MONDAY the 27th instant, at a quarter to 11, has been fixed for the hearing of the Summons in this matter before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in Chambers.—18th February 1871.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidators.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets will be issued between the principal stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways. The charge will be one ordinary fare and a half for the double journey.

These Tickets will entitle the holder to break their journey, both in going and returning at any intermediate station on the route travelling, however only one in each direction.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th February 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited (In Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, in Liquidation, held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February 1871, at the Office of the Bank, No. 13, Medow S[illegible] the afternoon, Twenty-two Shareholders and [illegible]itors being present, the following RESOLUT[illegible]IED unanimously:—

"That Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq., [illegible]idators, do take the Chair."

"That the Final Report of the Liquidators and [illegible]atement of Accounts of the winding up, made up to [illegible]ary, 1871, now read, be adopted and passed."

"That the surplus of cash – Rs. 49-10-0—which [illegible] the hands of the Liquidators as shown in the final Stat[illegible] Accounts of the winding up made up to 15th Februa[illegible]be, and it is hereby presented to Mr. Wittoba Krishna[illegible] his valuable services rendered to the Bank in the co[illegible] its affairs."

"That the affairs of the Bombay Presidency Ban[illegible]ted, are fairly and fully wound up."

"That all Books, Vouchers, and Papers, belonging [illegible]mbay Presidency Bank, Limited, be deposited with M[illegible]jee Manockjee Wadia, one of the Liquidators, but that [illegible] responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain [illegible]his custody."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to [illegible]dators, Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Nowrojee [illegible]jee Wadia, and to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama (who has resigned the office of Liquidator), for the able and satisfactory manner in which the Liquidation of the Bank has been completed."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, the Company's Solicitors, for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE,
Chairman.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,
Elder Flower,	Lavender.	Rose,
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Mus[illegible] ,, ,,	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S M[illegible], ,, ,,	14 0	16 0

Fresh suppli[illegible] pronounced by smokers to be of "very superior quality" on s[illegible]

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

Important to all, more especially English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign climates.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of PYRETIC SALINE, states—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the Tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, and NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by its administration.

FOR SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sea or bilious sickness.

IN BOTTLES AT RS. 1-8 TO RS. 2-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER; Packet of 1 lb	0 4	0 5
Do. do. Packet of 4 lbs.	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. per cwt	11 0	13 0
Do. do. Jar of 28 lbs.	4 0	4 12
Do. do. Ships' Chest of 28 lbs.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do. 112 lbs.	25 0	28 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. per doz.	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED,
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 175.

THE NEW CHARCOAL PIPES,

With cherry stem and horn, or goose-bone, mouth-piece,
Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-2.

BRIAR ROOT PIPES,

With horn or amber mouth pieces,
From As. 12 to Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—THIRD MISTRESS REQUIRED for the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Full information as to the duties, salary, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Society, to whom candidates should apply, stating their age, where educated, and their previous experience, also furnishing references as to character, &c.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

BEG to announce further additions to their choice and well-assorted STOCK, which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order.

Their rates for Cash and Credit payments will be found to compare most favourably with Home charges.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth & Cambric Fronts, &c., six for	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, Collars attached, six for	22 8	25 8
French Printed Cambric, Collars attached, six for	28 0	31 8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, each	7 0	8 0
Oxford Cloth—The genuine material. From its cool and absorbing qualities it is greatly in favour with Sportsmen and those actively engaged, each	6 8	7 0
Ditto Ditto six for	37 0	42 0
Flannel—Best Wove, plain and fancy colors, shrunk, each	8 8	9 8
Ditto Ditto six for	49 0	56 0
Silk and Wool—The best quality, shrunk, each	8 8	9 8
Ditto Ditto six for	54 0	58 0
Best Spun Silk Wool—Fast colors, ea	11 8	13 0
Ditto Ditto six for	67 0	75 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s SLEEPING SUITS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8
French Printed Cambric	7 8	8 8
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, plain and striped	12 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool do do	17 8	20 0
Best Wove Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s SOCKS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Fine Brown Cotton ...per doz.	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed coloured Cotton	12 8	13 8
Fine Cotton, Fancy stripes	14 8	16 8
Superfine Cotton, Fancy striped	17 8	19 8
Real Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Plain Merino, coloured	14 8	16 8
Superfine Merino striped	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Merino Striped	19 8	22 8
Ribbed Merino Shooting Knickerbockers, per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH & Co.'s UNDER-VESTS.

	Each.		Six for.	
Real Gauze Merino	3 4	3 12	19	21
Super do do	4 4	4 12	24	27
Real India Gauze	5 4	6 4	30	35
Silver Grey Merino Long Sleeves, for Travellers	5 0	5 12	29	33

SCARF & TIE DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s TIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
White Cambric Ties, each Dress	0 8	0 10
Black Tom Thumb, each	0 14	1 0
Coloured do. do.	0 14	1 0
Black Eglingtons, 1 inch wide, each	1 4	1 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s SCARVES.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Ollivier"	Small-made Sailors' Knott	1 12	2 0
"Promenade"		2 10	3 0
"London Smoke"		2 10	3 0
"Duke Spot"	Large made Sailors' Knott	2 0	2 4
"Corded Silk"		2 12	3 4
"Conqueror"		2 12	3 0
Windsor Washing	Unmade for Ring of Knott	1 12	2 0
Fancy Silk		2 4	2 12
Rich [illegible]		3 4	[illegible]
Race and Regatta plain Collars		2 10	3 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s BRACES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Cantab, leather ends	2 4	2 8
do. striped Doe ends	2 8	3 0
Guyot's, in all colours	1 8	1 12
do. Best quality	2 0	2 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s COLLARS.

		Cash.	Credit.
The best quality. Threefold all Linen, specially made for Asquith & Co.	West End Shakspeare Dux Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
Collars with Tie attached		6 8	7 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s HANDKERCHIEFS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Scotch Lawn, ready for use	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	11 8
Fine Irish Cambric	13 8	15 0
Superfine	16 8	18 8
Fine Irish, coloured borders	15 8	17 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s HATS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Silk Dress Hats, each	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt Shell, each	8 8	10 0
Black Felt Hats, small—shapes Isis, Cantab, Worthing, each	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, half stiff, extra light, each	6 8	7 8
Scarboro', black beaver felt (soft), each	7 8	8 8
Tweed Cambridge, for Travellers, each	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps, silk lined, each	3 8	4 0
Strathpeffer (Scotch Caps), each	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s HELMETS.

		Cash.	Credit.
White Regulation.	Drill on felt	16 0	18 0
	Drill on cork	18 0	20 0
Hunting. White Wide Brim.	Drill on felt	16 0	18 0
Wide Brim Hunting.	Drab felt	8 8	10 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s OVERLAND TRUNKS.

		Cash.	Credit.
The correct height for P. & O. Steamers	30 inches	25 0	28 0
	33 ,,	[illegible]	32 0
Ladies' with Tray	36 ,,	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under Railway Seat	24 in. long	23 8	26 0
	27 in. long	25 0	28 0
Hand Bags, Best Hide		10 0	11 0
		13 8	15 8

Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Rug and Wrapper Straps Turkish Towels, Hand Towels.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S OUTFITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Catalogues and Price List on application with their Liberal System for Cash and Credit Payments.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Epp's prepared Cocoa in 1 tins, each	1 0	1 4
Ditto Ditto ½ Ditto	0 10	0 12
Condensed (Swiss) Milk	0 10	0 12
Liebeg's Food for Infants (Savory and Moore), each	0 8	0 10
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, each	0 10	0 12
Hard's Faranaceous Food, each	0 10	0 12
Brown and Polson's (Pearlina) in packets, each	0 10	0 12
Ditto (Corn Flour) in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Robinson's Patent Groats	0 10	0 12
Ditto Barley	0 10	0 12
Hockin's Seidlitz Powders	1 8	1 12
Chocolate and Milk Paste	0 12	0 14
Essence of Mutton	0 10	0 12
Ditto Beef	0 10	0 12
Calves' Foot Jelly in pints, each	1 0	1 4
Liebeg's Extract of Meat, 2 oz. jars	1 6	1 10
Ditto Ditto 4 oz. jars	2 8	2 12
Maccaroni in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Vermicelli in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Robb's Biscuits	2 8	3 0
,, Rusks	3 4	3 12
,, Nursery Biscuit Powder (large tins)	3 0	3 8
Tapioca in bottles	0 8	0 10
Arrowroot (Bermuda) in tins	1 8	2 0

BULL AND COMPANY.

McCABE'S EIGHT-DAY SPRING PENDULUM three part quarters' CLOCK, in a solid blackwood case, inlaid with brass and secured with brass bands, and Corot's painted dial-plate, showing the Days of the Week and Month; steel chains, to chime at all the four quarters on eight bells and strike the hours on one bell.

SILVER CARD CASES, engraved patterns for gentlemen' sizes.

SIR JAMSETJEE PURSES. Very few remain.

JOHN JONES'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of the best quality, also McCabe's Gold and Silver Watches of superior workmanship.

CHUBBS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES of size, with drawers.

CHUBBS' WRITING PAPER and CASH BOXES of all sizes.

CHUBBS' PATENT TILL CUPBOARD CHEST and Padlocks of six tumblers, of various sizes.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE:
Chubbs' Box and Lock Mart, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, House No. 105. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Medow Street, No. 32.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the Delhi and London Bank, and just vacated by Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. Also commodious GODOWNS, well adapted for Shops. Goods stored in these premises can be insured against fire at little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 3 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 119 serviceable Draught BULLOCKS, of good description and superior breed, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 3 p.m.

Terms of Sale—Cash; the Bullocks to be taken away immediately the sale closes, or else the same will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Captain,
Actg. Assist. Comy. Genl., P.D.A.

Poona Commissariat Office, 14th February 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 822 of 1868.

GUNESHAMDAS JAYNARAYEN, Hindoo, Merchant, residing in Mathoora, trading in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of TARRACHUND SITTARAM by means of his Moonim, MOHUNRAM GANIRAM, having a place of business in a House No. 296, near Moomadavee, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

versus

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Gowalia Tank, outside the Fort; DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Parel; RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant, residing at Khetwady; COWASJEE PESTONJEE GORA, Parsee, Merchant, residing in Calcutta; JURBAI, the Widow and Executrix of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, late of Bombay, deceased, Parsee, residing in Chundunwady, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the First day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Guneshamdass Jaynarayen, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cowasjee Pestonjee Gora, and Jurbai, widow of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, and offices built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances situated on the west side of Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty-eight and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 127 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 72 and 74 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Ramjee Gunesh Bhundaree and partly by a public passage, on or towards the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee Belear and a well belonging half to such property and half to the property now offered for sale, partly by a sweeper's passage dividing the property now offered for sale from two properties belonging respectively to Purshotum Janardhunjee and Pandurung Cassinath, and which sweeper's passage is used in common by such two properties respectively and the property now offered for sale, on or towards the east by the same Girgaum road, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, partly by the property of Crushnajee Damajee Sett, partly by the property of Thuckee, wife of Rowjee Sudasewjee, partly by the property of Hurry Crushnajee Bhundaree, and partly by the property of Row Nana Moroba, and which land, messuages, and premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Jurbai, widow and executrix of the said Jamsetjee Rustomjee, deceased, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, 5, Church Street, within the Fort, and at the office of Mr. SHAMROW PANDURUNG, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Jurbai, widow, No. 31, Meadow Street.—Dated this 28th day of January 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1048 of 1868.

BAPOOJEE DINSHAW, Parsee, residing in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and DINBAI, his Wife .... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANOCKJEE SORABJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Khetwady, in Bombay, aforesaid...... } Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of April 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in EIGHT (8) LOTS by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of February 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eight square yards, be the same a little more or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 2 and 19, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 180, 181, and 184, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north partly by the property of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, and partly by Nanabhoy Lane, on the south by the property of Dhunjeesha Ruttonjee Captain, on the east by the property of Heerjeebhoy Framjee Cooper, and on the west by the said Hornby Row, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Cowasjee Manockjee, and are now occupied by certain members of his family.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-six and two-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon with their appurtenances, situate on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 26, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of Maneckbai and Motteebai, on the south by the property of Yacoob Sinmah, on the east by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Apollo Street, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are occupied by Messrs. Lyon Brothers and Co.

Lot No. 3

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of the said late Cowasjee Manockjee, known as Prince of Wales Hotel, and being Lot 4 in these particulars of Sale, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property of the said Cowasjee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Sigg and Company, and are now occupied by Messrs. Payne and Co.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 21, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Doobash, on the east by Marine Street, on the west by the property of Yacoob Sinmah, which said premises now offered for sale are used as the Prince of Wales Hotel, were formerly occupied by Nanabhoy Nowrojee, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

Lot No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, with their appurtenances, and the mango and other trees growing thereon, and known as Mount Garden or Date Grove and situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 and 72, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 96, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by Government ground, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the property of Buchoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Naryalwada, and on the south by the property of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy Moonga, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Mr. MacSweeny, and are now occupied by Mr. J. E. Dudley.

Lot No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the south side of the Khetwady Main Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 171 and 172, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the Khetwady Main Road, on the south by the property of Rustomjee Aderjee Bombotwalla, on the east by the Parseewada 1st Gully, on the west by the properties of Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff and Shapoorjee Cowasjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Cursetjee Cowasjee, and are now occupied by Pestonjee Heerjee Cooper.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of the passage of the Churneywady Oart in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 61, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 95, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the north by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee Dommasia, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Furdoonjee Vajeefdar, on the east by the passage of the Chandanwady Oart, and on the west by the property of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Nowrojee Rustomjee, and are now unoccupied.

Lot No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, comprising several khanchras, and containing by admeasurement eighteen thousand seven hundred and seventy square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Sion, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north and north-west partly by the property of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawalla and partly by the property of Curnin Minguel Parel, on the south and south-west partly by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas and partly by the property of Goostin Lawrence and others, and on the east by the Sion Road, and which said land has been for some time past, and now is, in the occupation of Samjee Samwer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Mr. [illegible], Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 10, [illegible]—Dated this 28th day of January 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE }
C.A.H. DUNDEE } Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.A.H. BURGUNDY }
G.A.G. DEFICIT }
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Mr. BIRCH
WILL REPEAT HIS
ENTERTAINMENT,
AT THE P. & O. BUILDING, MAZAGON.
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20th.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 p.m.
Front Seats .... Rs. 2 | Back Seats .... Rs. 1

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OOMRAWUTTEE STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and will be worked by this Company after that date.

Rates and Fares and all information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The RENTS of the SETS of ROOMS will be REDUCED from March 1st next, to:—

BASEMENT	Rs. 25	Per Mensem.
FIRST FLOOR	Rs. 35	
SECOND FLOOR	Rs. 40	

Each set comprises Sitting-room, Verandah, Bed-room, Bath and Cook-rooms, and the rents include all Municipal taxes and the cost of Vehar water, which is laid on to each set of rooms.

Albion Place is situated in the most convenient part of Bombay, and is close to the Byculla Railway Station. It stands in a large compound, and being well open to every breeze, the residences are the coolest, best ventilated, healthiest, and cheapest that Europeans can obtain in Bombay.

The vacant residences can be seen at any time upon application to the Sepoy on the premises, and all letters addressed to the "Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, 1, Albion Place," will meet with prompt replies.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 28th February instant, at 3 p.m.

To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th November 1870, and to consider a letter from the Members of the Committee of Shareholders recommending the valuable Services of the Manager in connection with their Report to the favourable consideration of the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagees, the following PROPERTY in two Lots, subject to conditions of sale which will be read at the place of Auction.

Lot 1.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house formerly a bakery, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, measuring 34 feet in breadth and 53 feet in length, bounded on the east partly by stables belonging to Dady Sorabjee Suntook and partly by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the south by property of Dady Sorabjee Suntook, and on the north by Lot 2.

Lot 2.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, measuring 46 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, bounded on the east partly by the stables of the said Dady Sorabjee Suntook and partly by a public passage, on the west by a public passage, on the south by the messuage or tenement last described, and on the north by the property of Eduljee Shapoorjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of February 1871.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above, [illegible]

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
46 0	Silver Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	42 0
46 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	42 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0

₊ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, old, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0*	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS, a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNE, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
,, 5 ,,	Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,,	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS,
Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30	per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20	,,
Do. Old Pale Dry	28	,,
CLARET	14	,,
Do, Superior	26	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24	,,
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE-PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, &c. &c.

REPAIRS to Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and executed [illegible]

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY

HAVE received a consignment of first-class MUSICAL BOXES direct from a Geneva Firm, with instructions to clear them off at cost price, with importation charges only added. They are the best lot of Musical Boxes ever imported into Bombay, being strong and well finished without any unnecessary mechanism so liable to get out of order. All the Tunes are well selected and beautifully arranged; all the boxes have patent Winders. It will be seen that the prices quoted are even less than what are usually charged in Europe.

No. 1.—12 AIRS.

1—Chanson Suzanne—Jour de Bonheur
2—Le suis Mari—Belle Helene
3—Ai Nostri Monti—Trovatore
4—Doux Nom—Rigoletto.
5—Tout Mortel Madrigal—Jour de Bonheu
6—Bello ami Ritorna—Norma
7—Last Rose of Summer
8—Jujement de Paris—Belle Helene
9—Die Sequerinn Mazurka—Faust
10—Le Carnival de Venice
11—Chants du Danube—Valse
12—Grande Duchesse—Galop

Rs. 120.

This is a beautiful toned Box by Nicole Freres.

No. 2.—12 AIRS.

1—When Johnny comes marching Home
2—I'd choose to be a Daisy
3—The Ill-used Organ Man
4—Lend a Helping Hand
5—I Dreamt I dwelt in Marble Hall
6—The Rose of Alabama
7—Belgravia Valse
8—Half-mast High
9—John Barley Corn is a Hero bold
10—Early in the Morning
11—My Old friend John
12—Immensetkoff

Rs. 100.

No. 3.—10 AIRS.

1—Une folie a Rome—Valse
2—Faust—"Salut a mon dernier Matin"
3—Beatrice de Tenda—Finale
4—Champagne—Polka
5—L'Africaine—Marche
6—Lucia de Lammermoor—"Quando rapita"
7—Eliza—Mazurka
8—Marche d'Athalie
9—Genevieve de Brabant—Les 2 hommes d'armes
10—Don Carlos—Hymn

Rs. 85.

No. 4.—8 AIRS.

1—Choeur—Grande Duchesse
2—Ah! Brave Philine—Mignon
3—Complainte—Perichole
4—Valse de Premier—Jour de Bonheur
5—Break of Day—Galop
6—The Globe Valse—Europa
7—No Thoroughfare—Galop
8—Fairy Revels—Mazurka

Rs. 80.

No. 5.—8 AIRS.

1—The Bridge of Sighs—Valse
2—L'Ile de Tulipatan—Polka
3—Marche aux Flambeaux
4—Oh smile, sweet Love
5—Pulling hard against the Stream
6—Yes I'll meet thee, Dearest
7—I'll meet Thee in the Lane
8—Bonnie Dundee

Rs. 70.

No. 6.—8 AIRS.

1—Guillaume Tell—Tyrolienne
2—I fancy I can see Her now
3—Ah! I remember
4—Per me ora fatale—Trovatore
5—The Jolly Blue Jackets
6—Robinson Crusoe—Valse
7—The Blue Bells of Scotland
8—Le beau Sergent—Quadrille

Rs. 65.

No. 7.—8 AIRS.

1—Mignon—Valse No. 2
2—Grande Duchesse—Legende du Verre
3—La Traviata—Chorus de Madride
4—Il Trovatore—Vivra! contende
5—Das Versprechen—Mazurka
6—Barbiere de Seville—Ziti, ziti!
7—Elli—Polka
8—Norma—Deh conte

Rs. 65.

No. 8.—8 AIRS.

1—Valse Roxane
2—Norma—Qual cor tradisti
3—The Lancashire Lass
4—Quadrille—Le Chevaleresque
5—Auld Lang Syne
6—Gaily the Troubadour
7—Traviata—Parigi O cara
8—Immensei koff

Rs. 65.

No. 9.—8 AIRS.

1—Galatea—Valse No. 1
2—I'll meet Thee in the Lane
3—Its not the Miles we travel but the Pac
4—Ten little Niggers
5—I fancy I can see Her now
6—Little Maggie May
7—Le Premier Jour de Bonheur
8—Sailor Prince—Polka

Rs. 60.

No. 10.—6 AIRS.

1—Paddle Your Own Canoe
2—Mary Flucker Sparrowtail
3—Pull full together, Boys
4—I fancy I can see Her now
5—Up in a Ba loon
6—Captain Jinks

Rs. 65.

No. 11.—6 AIRS.

1—Ned What died at Sea
2—Don Carlos—Hymn
3—Butterfly Haunt—Valse No. 1
4—Il Giuramento—"Di tua fede"
5—Isle of Beauty, Fare thee well
6—La Norma—Duetto Gia mi pasco

Rs. 50.

No. 12.—6 AIRS.

1—The Last Fond Look
2—Galatea—Valse
3—La Jeune Genevoise—Polka
4—La Traviata—Parigi O cara
5—Willie, We have mis'd You
6—Jour de Bonheur—Voici la

Rs. 50.

No. 13.—6 AIRS.

1—La Perichole—Chanson du trois Cousine
2—La Traviata—Brindisi
3—Mabel Valse—No. 1
4—God bless the Prince of Wales
5—Mira O Norma
6—Pretty Jemima

Rs. 50.

No. 14.—6 AIRS.

1—Grande Duchesse—Voici le Sabre
2—Romeo et Juliette Ange adorable
3—The Morning Star Valse
4—Un kind des Glockes Polka
5—Willie brew'd a peck O maut
6—Champagne Charlie

Rs. 50.

No. 15.—4 AIRS.

MANDOLINE.

1—Rigoletto, Aria Si Vendetta
2—Lucia de Lammermoor, Finale
3—Le Prophete, 4th act Finale
4—La Favorita O mio Fernando

Rs. 110.

This is a most exquisite toned MANDOLINE BOX playing beautiful Variations to each Air.

₊ The prices above quoted includes packing in a strong Box for sending up country.

As the Boxes are simply a consignment, Cash in all cases must accompany orders, [illegible]

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Nothing doing.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Edwards, Captain, 2nd Foot, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.
Robinson, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Watling, Assistant Surgeon, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Sattara.
Philips, Captain (Local Major), Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Moriarty, Captain, 6th Regiment, on promotion, from Rawul Pindee.
Cavenagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Edwards, Captain, Bombay 2nd Belooch Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Park, Major, Cadre 3rd Europeans, on furlough, to England.
Tapp, Major-General, Staff, on expiration of service, to England.
Fullerton, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hepburn, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Southampton.
Playfair, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Surat.
Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th February 1871.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—
Captain G. G. H. Fulton, Staff Corps, 2nd February 1871.
Captain J. H. Lloyd, Staff Corps, Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, 4th February 1871.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Henderson, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, 10th February 1871.
Veterinary Surgeon F. F. S. Constant, 11th February 1871.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the higher standard test:—
Lieutenant H. F. S. Neil, 108th Foot.
Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe, 108th Foot.
Captain G. G. H. Fulton, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 5th Regiment N. L. I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
13th Regiment N. I.—Colonel Ewen Grant, Staff Corps, to be second in Command.
16th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. V. Stace, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Scinde District Order, dated 4th February 1871, appointing Lieutenant Harman, Royal Artillery, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Kurrachee, during the absence of Captain Anderson, Brigade Major, on duty.
49th Foot.—Regimental Order dated 9th February 1871, appointing Lieutenant W. Stevenson Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the regiment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon E. Hopkins, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Staff Corps.—Colonel Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., from 1st March 1871 to 31st May 1871, on private affairs.
Royal Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) H. P. P. Philips (E Battery 9th Brigade) to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Quartermaster M. Robinson (18th Brigade), to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
2-66th Foot.—Major J. Galbraith, to Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Madras, from date of departure; for three months on private affairs.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Euphrates on the 22nd instant:—
Surgeon A. D. Gulland, 1-6th Foot, in medical charge.
Assistant Surgeon W. T. Martin, M.D., Staff.
Assistant Surgeon J. Good, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon R. Keith, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon W. Wakefield, Staff.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 16th February, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals I. T., Assistant Surgeon Wall, general duty P. D. A., is directed to proceed immediately at the public expense to Asseerghur, and relieve Assistant Surgeon O'Kearney, who has been reported sick.

Poona, 17th February, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—
Lieutenant Bond, H.M.'s 83rd Food, for 14 days from date of departure, to proceed to Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 14.)

Mr. J. H. Blair, acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with the usual preparatory leave.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, two months privilege leave, to be taken early in April.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, six months special leave to proceed to Europe, from the date of sailing of the first P. & O. steamer in March next.

Mr. J. Lee Warner, acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, two months and eleven days privilege leave.

M.C. L. B. Cumming, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna District, six weeks privilege leave, from middle of April 1871.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, Malabar, three months' privilege leave.

Captain C. D. Baynes, 1st Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, one month's leave.

Captain J. W. Hindle, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the third grade, preparatory leave for thirty days.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from the 17th proximo. Dr. Murphy will continue to perform his duties as Registrar of the Diocese.

Mr. Evans Charles Johnson to act as Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Lee Warner on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward H. Elliot, B A., to be Marriage Registrar for the District of Kurnool.

Mr Charles Jeffery Knox, acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, to be Lay Trustee of the chaplaincy of Arcot.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Holbeche Couchman, R. A., to be a Lay Trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

Captain Andrew Balmer, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range, during the absence of Major R B. W. C. Stuart on leave, or until further orders.

Captain George Edward Henry Beauchamp, 26th Regiment N. I., to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Bilderbeck on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Wyndham Hughes Hallett, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem during the absence of Major Bloomfield on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Matthias Tyrrell, Acting Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor, to act also as Superintendent of the Jail at that station until further orders—To have effect from the 25th December 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. Mesham, Staff Corps, to officiate as an Assistant Quartermaster General, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, or until further orders.

Captain A. McGoun, Staff Corps, doing duty Sappers and Miners, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel Bolton, or until further orders.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Mr. Henry Gardener Atkinson, to be Ensign in No. 6 Company.

Surgeon John Anderson Cox, M. D., having completed 20 years service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, with effect from the 16th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty approval.

Major R. Q. Mainwaring, Staff Corps, Storekeeper General, Madras, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on furlough for two years, to embark from Madras.

Captain M. Furlong, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Rangoon.

Captain W. M. Wright, European Veterans, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from date of departure from Madras of the second P. and O. steamer in March 1871.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH FEBRUARY.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Feb. 15.
	Mooltan (s)	Babot	Suez, Feb. 5.
	City of York	Auld	Glasgow, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Amberwitch (s)	Bishop	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Surat (s)	Weston	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Sandringham	Hamilton	Liverpool via Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch.

The steamer Lord Clyde, Kingcome, to Cutch, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
14	Forte	Calcutta.
	Punjaub (s)	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	Negapatam.

Passengers arrived per s s Punjaub.—Colonel Walpole, Mr H Close, Mr H. Clogstoun, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley, A A Chetty, G Venketsrnulo, Major and Mrs Sadler, Mr and Mrs Hyslop, Rev and Mrs Gordon, 3 Misses Gordons, Captain Castor and 1 servant, W Phillips, Esq., and Miss Bennet.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 8 packages hardware, &c., N. Chandabhoy.
DeRuyter (s), 20 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.
India (s), 5 cases drugs, Henry Rogers.

FROM LONDON.

The Tweed, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Merwanjee & Co.
India (s), 4 cases sherry and champagne, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Nelson, 39 packages oilmanstores, papers, &c., E. Tyebally; 11 packages papers, Canjee Khetsee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 15 cases brandy, Morarjee Cursondass.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Cashmere, 55 cases ginger, wine, rum, &c., Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 4 cases beads, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 45 bales cotton, Cursondass Topun, 260 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Cursondass Gordhundass.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 47 bales cotton, Mudongopall Mukunroy.
Duke of Edinburgh, 50 bales cotton, Pragjee Nensey; 20 bales cotton, Goculdass Herjee & Co.
Maritana, 26 bales cotton, Hajee Sullaman.
Sir Walter Scott, 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Wellesley (s), 100 bundles hemp, and 50 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 28 bales wool, Hurjeewun Vussonjee; 60 bales wool, Gopaldass Naronjee; 75 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Bellona (s), 43 bales wool, Hurreedass Gangjee; 200 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 30 bales wool, Khoosal Dewchund; 50 bales wool, Dhurumsee Mooljee.
Austin Friars (s), 75 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 45 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Luckmidass Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, and 125 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee.
Westminster, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 61 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 250 cwts. horns, Hasson Noor Mahomed.
City of Brussels (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Ganges (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Jane Law, 1,600 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 35 bundles cow hide, Shuriffbhoy Sallay Mahomed.
Surat (s), 15 bales silk, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

DeRuyter (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
India (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Apis (s), 320 bags pepper, Nanjee Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

DeRuyter (s), 600 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Apis (s), 17 bags saltpetre, A. C. Gumpert.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	...
China	Mar. 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Feb. 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the THIRD ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 9 o'clock.
RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.
Bombay, 16th February 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LITTLE—WATKIN—January 19th, at S. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. B. Jackson and the Rev. C. Campbell, Mr. E. H. Little, of Brasenose College, Oxon, and H. M. C. S. Bombay, to Elise, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Watkin, 15th Bombay N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE PENNING—February 13th, at Serampore, Mrs. Geo. A. De Penning, of a daughter.
HERBERT—February 4th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Charles Edward Herbert, Esq., of a son.
LISTER—February 11th, at Cuddalore, Mrs. A. L. Lister, of a son.
MACEWEN—February 14th, at 15, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of R. Sutherland MacEwen, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLYTH—COLEMAN—February 14th, at Emmanuel Church, Madras, by the Rev. J. Tanner, M A., assisted by the Rev C. R. Drury, M. A., and the Rev F G. Lys, M. A., Henry Harrison Blyth, second son of Henry David Blyth, Esq., of 7, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, to Olivia McDowell Coleman, eldest daughter of J. G Coleman, Esq.

DEATHS.

REID—February 10th, at Malligaum, Winiford Gordon, the beloved child of Captain A. T. Reid, Staff Officer, aged 13 months.
THOMSON—February 14th, at No. 4, South Colinga Street, Calcutta, Miss Ellen Augusta Thomson, aged 18 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

RECURRING once more to what is by far the most important public question—the local budget—we can only reiterate the general hope and wish that His Excellency the Governor should do this Presidency the service to act as his own chancellor of the exchequer. There would be a marked fitness in following that course. The so-called Decentralization scheme was so hurriedly adopted by the Supreme Government, and promulgated at so late a period in the current year, that no time has been allowed to discover and select a finance minister. Nor is it any disparagement to the other members of the Government to say that not one of them has had a training similar to that which it has been the good fortune of His Excellency to secure; and it is a felicitous incident that, taken unprovided as we were by the Supreme Government, we should possess a Governor who is to "the manner born," and who can do justice to the subject both in its restricted form and in its larger aspect. If His Excellency will only treat the questions at issue as he would were he heading or receiving an attack in the House of Commons, or still better, as if he were expounding the intent and scope of some new measure, he will not only serve this Presidency, but his words will tell on the other side of India and in England. He may write his name deeply on the very forehead of the project, and remind the good folks at home that he is not enervated by residence in a tropical climate, but just as able as ever to play a conspicuous part in the ever-enlarging arena of political life. No one could point out more clearly, and with less suspicion of partiality—for is he not a temporary visitant?—the injustice done to this presidency, and for the matter of that to all the presidencies and administrations by the grasping scheme put forward in December. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is not identified with the Civil Service or in any permanent way with this presidency, and it is in his power to take a calm and comprehensive survey of the whole position, and leave behind a "spoken word," which would be more enduring, more valuable, and more effective than any monumental stone, or public work, as a record of his administration. Some ample account must be given by somebody of the harsh measures which, whatever course they take, the Government will have to adopt; some display of reasons to justify, or rather excuse, a resort to retrenchment or taxation; some, shall we say, apology to the people of Bombay island for the special treatment reserved for them. Who could perform the duty more impartially and effectively than His Excellency? At all events the thinking public will be greatly disappointed if he does not seize the forthcoming occasion, to uphold his repute as a statesman, and the rights of this Presidency.

ALTHOUGH we are told that the Higher Powers will not sanction the appointment of a fourth barrister judge—and we fear that recent transactions will tend to fortify their disinclination—yet we feel bound to draw their attention to the straitened means with which, at present, the work is done.

Let any one consider the amount of business which the three judges on the Original Side have to face. Before they can proceed to work through their lists there are sittings in the Court of Bankruptcy to be held. These sittings take place on the first and third Monday in each month, and though a civilian judge generally presides, a barrister judge is sometimes told off for the duty. There are, besides, the sittings of the Court on the Admiralty Side (such as the case for salvage, which recently occupied two or three days); the sittings on the Probate and Ecclesiastical Side (such as the disputed will case a day or so long lately); the sittings in Appeal, original jurisdiction, before the Chief Justice and one of his brethren; and finally, the Criminal Sessions of Bombay, which occupy the whole time of one of the judges for some weeks at a stretch. Nor is the "bye work" yet exhausted; for every day there is some Chamber business, and this is sometimes protracted, the judge in Chambers being kept hard at work until after noon. These are all pressing claims on the time of the judges, independent of, or only ancillary to, the final hearing in Court of the causes set down in the lists. And, besides taking his share in the work we have described, the Chief Justice, who is necessarily required at the Appellate Side of his Court as well as at the other side, has to sit at Mazagon, when not occupied at Sessions, or otherwise imperatively needed in the Fort, three days in the week. In addition to this he has to perform the various duties incidental to his position as the head of the Judicial Department of the Presidency.

All this work has to be disposed of; and then falls on the two puisne Judges, and on the Chief Justice for what time he has to spare, the clearing off of the list. Take the number of plaints filed, perhaps a thousand, or even eighteen hundred in a year; consider that a great many of the cases heard are really Chancery suits, in the worst sense of the term, with different sets of parties, complicated transactions and conflicting claims, to be heard on *viva voce* evidence; that some of them last many days; and that there are so few judges to perform so much work, and the wonder is that such an amount is done, and fairly done—as a rule. Delay in getting through the lists should cause no surprise; nor that this enforced delay should tempt claimants often to compromise their claims rather than wait for their turn; nor that, under such circumstances, unscrupulous debtors should contest their liabilities to the last moment, certain of many months of respite, and should count up to the end on an abatement of their debt wrung from the impatience of their harassed suitors.

We might be supposed to have said enough on the multifarious character of the judicial business which three judges have to transact; but it should also be remembered how much time is frequently taken up by motions alleged to affect the "liberty of the subject"—sometimes genuine but often mere tactical manœuvres—and by various other motions, some protracted, some brief; all which have to be gone through before the cases standing in the day list can be reached. As a direct consequence of the law's delay, it is notorious that cases are referred to arbitration or are compromised on unfavourable terms. These considerations make it doubtful whether the Supreme Government can be right in maintaining its resolve to refrain from giving us a fourth barrister judge. We are quite sensible of the weighty arguments on their side—arguments based on expense—but taking those into account at their full worth, nay rather over-estimating them, on a strict examination of the case we must say there appear strong grounds for an increase in the judicial staff. All we should fear would be that "interest" might inflict on us a judge not competent to fulfil the duties of his office. Such appointments have been made.

IT is said that the North West line of the Madras Railway will be opened to the public as far as Bellary on the 1st proximo.

THE Commander-in-Chief in Madras has suggested that the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, now stationed at Bellary, should be armed with short Snider rifles.

IT is reported in Poona that seven convicts made their escape from the Ahmednuggur jail on the 11th instant, and that they have not as yet been captured.

THE HON. R. S. ELLIS, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, has probably by this time left Madras to proceed on three months' privilege leave to Nice.

A SIMLA letter says it is rumoured that an action for libel is about to be instituted against the "Mofussilite" owing to a letter appearing in that journal from a correspondent in Simla, abusing Meakin and Co.'s beer.

THE question, whether advocates in India can sue their clients for payment of their stipulated fees, is now under the consideration of the High Court of the N. W. Provinces upon a reference from the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Meerut.

LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA was to leave Southampton for Calcutta on the 18th inst. The Marquis of Blandford and Lady Blandford are to leave Brindisi for Bombay by the steamer corresponding in time with the Southampton one of 18th.

H. M. S. FORTE, Captain Fairfax, and carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral J. H. Cockburn, arrived in the Madras roads on the 14th instant from Calcutta. She was to be anchored there for some days, and the officers were to play a game of foot-ball with a scratch Madras team.

THE captain of an Italian corvette which has arrived at Rangoon is empowered to arrange a commercial treaty with the King of Burmah, and has gone on to Mandalay. A French frigate is reported to be cruising in Burmese waters on the look out for French shipping. The extension of the armistice, however, will deprive this of any special importance.

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has approved of the suspension of the salutes of the Maharajah of Joudhpore for two years, and of the reduction thereof from 17 to 13 guns after the expiration of that period, as a mark of the displeasure of the Government of India at his having failed to attend at the Political Durbar at Ajmere. These recommendations emanated from the Indian Government.

THE death is announced of Colonel Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B., late one of the Council for India. He was employed in the field in 1820 and 1821 in reducing numerous forts in Oude. In 1825-26 he served at the siege of Bhurtpore, and was afterwards employed as a civil engineer on the Eastern Jumna Canal in the North-West Provinces of India. Subsequently he was the projector and designer of the Ganges Canal Works which were opened in April 1854.

The "Madras Mail" enquires—

What is the matter with the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry? The regiment has just arrived from Kurnool and is now waiting to embark for Singapore. Yesterday there was an ominous rumour about that the men had been asking for three months' pay before embarking, and had in other ways manifested symptoms of dissatisfaction. If there is any bad feeling in the regiment, it will be as well perhaps to let a little daylight in upon it. If the regiment has a grievance, real or imaginary, let us by all means hear what it is.

IT is said that on the return of Colonel C. H. Dickens, which should take place next month, Colonel R. Strachey will proceed to England to occupy the position with the Secretary of State of virtual adviser on the subject of Indian public works. Colonel Dickens would then resume his own appointment of Secretary to the Government of India. The purchase of all the furniture and stores required for the projected State Railways has been entrusted to Colonel Strachey.

THE "Friend of India" publishes a rumour to the effect that some men of the 4th Native Infantry have shown the "white feather" or something equivalent to it when ordered against the Looshais. "We should be very sorry indeed to hear that this is correct, but if it is there is no doubt whatever that it is in a great measure owing to the Staff Corps system, which almost precludes the possibility of officers and men knowing each other. Lord Napier of Magdala, we are glad to find, is himself going to Cachar. Mr. Edgar was last heard of on the 7th, and was well. He was on his way down the Sonai River, and was expected about the 12th to meet the party sent out for his relief."

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was at Debroogurh on the 6th, and intended, if only horses or ponies were procurable, to ride to Sudeah, a small out-post about sixty miles further on. He is, however, anxious to be in Calcutta by the 28th, in order to be present at the Maharajah of Puttiala's installation. The "Pioneer" understands that the Commander-in-Chief experienced practically the inconvenience arising from the want of telegraphic communication between the various stations of Assam. Thus the dak-runners take nearly four days in going from Debroogurh to Gowhatty, and a steamer, even if quick, takes about the same time. Roads—roads and the telegraph—are the crying want of Assam equally for war and peace.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Owing to a representation from the Department, Emperor William has reduced by two-thirds the contribution of 25 millions imposed on Seine Inférieure.

The *Times* publishes a telegram dated Versailles to-day stating that certain German troops will enter Paris, and that a military occupation of the city during the peace negotiations is probable.

LONDON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible to prevent Germany and France arranging for themselves the conditions of peace. He believed the belligerents did not desire intervention, but he hoped the conditions would be moderate. He regarded with horror intolerable conditions, which would result in another war. If an arrangement were impossible, the good offices of England might be used.

LONDON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Lord Lyons telegraphs the nomination of M. Thiers to the chief executive power in France, and adds that he has informed M. Thiers verbally that Great Britain acknowledges his Government.

The armistice has been extended to the Departments of Jura, Doubs, and Cote d'Or from the 15th instant.

M. Favre has gone to Bordeaux but will return to Paris with a representative of the Assembly to negotiate peace.

The war contributions already paid will be deducted from the general indemnity to be paid to the Germans.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 17TH FEB.

The s.s. Sumatra with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 11-45 A.M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton...... 61,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats ...... 15,000 ,,
Total Stock of Cotton...409,060 to 709,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats ......179,000 ,,
,, Weekly Import of Cotton...195,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats... 14,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was rather steadier.
Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings...... 7s. 10½d.
8¼ ditto ...... 9s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist ...... 1s.
Departure for Bombay—North Tyne.

A MAN-EATER BLAMED FOR A MURDER.

ON the 2nd January last Mr. Mulock, C. S., was sitting reading his morning paper in Marrol village, near Vehar lake, when a man came running to him with kubber that a man-eater had killed a man in the neighbouring village of Powai. Mr. Mulock at once started with his guns and sepoys, and was not long in getting to a toddy still in the jungle, where he was told the toddy drawer who had seen the "bagh" was. On his arrival at the still he found the toddy-drawer looking very woe-begone and complaining of fever. After much persuasion he consented to show Mr. Mulock the place he had seen the tiger and his victim, and Mr. Mulock and he left alone for the spot, the former stealing forward with his gun on full-cock, expecting to get a shot at the tiger over the body, and the latter carrying his spare gun. After proceeding some four or five hundred yards into the jungle the toddy-drawer, pointing to a mangoe tree, said that he had seen the "bagh" under it lying on the body of a man when he had come to tap his trees that morning, and he had been charged by the brute and escaped only by legging it as hard as he could. Mr. Mulock advanced to the mangoe tree on the *qui vive*, as might be expected, and saw the body of an unfortunate wretch lying on the bank of a nullah, feet upward. He beckoned up the toddy-drawer and inquired if he knew the deceased. He replied he did not. Mr. Mulock then remarked on seeing much blood spilt on the ground that it was the dirtiest kill he had ever seen for tiger or panther. Thinking the head which was concealed in the long grass had been eaten off, Mr. Mulock ordered the body not to be touched, so that he might sit over it that night. He then took up a position near the body and had the jungle driven towards him, but no "bagh" made its appearance.

Afterwards he had a second and likely jungle beaten in the neighbourhood, and while it was being driven a little boy on the look-out up a tree kept crying out, "There is the bagh; there is the bagh." Mr. Mulock went up to the bushes the boy indicated, put in beaters, and had the jungle fired, but with no result. A man on the same tree as the boy declared he had not perceived the "bagh." As a last chance the beaters were directed to go back and drive the whole jungle again towards Mr. Mulock—and while this was being done a carkoon of the Powai estate, who had just seen the body, coming up to Mr. Mulock asked him if he had examined the body, as he did not think it had been killed by a tiger. Mr. Mulock remarked that he had seen the body but not examined it, and he went with the carkoon to examine it.

On the body being raised from the place it was lying, it appeared the head had not been eaten, and on removing the clothing from the neck Mr. Mulock found that the jugular veins had not been severed as they invariably are by a tiger or panther. He also saw the side of the face had been smashed in and the teeth of one side gone. There were some small scratches on the neck as close as the claws of a cat, and some deeper scars from which, strange to say, no blood had issued, as the white kit about the neck of the deceased was quite clean. In the wallet of the deceased was found an empty spectacle case and three empty purses, and an earring had been torn from the ear. It seemed passing strange that a tiger should prefer spectacles to blood and money to meat. And the mystery was only partially cleared up by a Parsee standing by remarking that he had seen the deceased alive and well at the still of the toddy drawer the previous day. On the toddy drawer being asked why he had denied all knowlege of deceased to Mr. Mulock, he replied he had made so much of a mistake!

All the members of the toddy drawer's household were separated and taken to Marrol by Mr. Mulock that evening, and on the road a lad of about fourteen or fifteen years of age, servant of the toddy drawer, said he had something he wished to tell the sahib. He then gave a most graphic description of how his master had taken deceased from his still the previous night, killed and looted him, and had come running back the following morning when he went to tap his trees, declaring a bagh had killed a man and the sahib should be told. It would appear the marks were then made by him on the neck to imitate the claws of a tiger, and having been inflicted so long after death they had not bled. The other little boy who had been up a tree said he was told to say he saw a bagh by the murderer.

The Sub Assistant Surgeon of Coorla at the post mortem examination returned a verdict of killed by a tiger, but Mr. Kiernander, the Civil Surgeon of Tanna, reports the side of the face was broken in by a flat instrument and the face and neck punctured with a sharp instrument but certainly not the claws of a tiger.

The case has now been committed to the Session Court, and it would seem the man eater is not as black as he is painted.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 27TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. steamer Mooltan, Captain G. J. Babot, arrived in harbour shortly before noon on Saturday, bringing the English mail of the 27th ult. She left Suez on the 5th inst. at 10-30 A.M., reached Aden on the 10th at 10-55 P.M., and resumed her voyage at 1 P.M. the following day. Appended is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Colonel and Mrs Buchanan, infant and ayah	Mr and Mrs A K Nairne, two infants and European female servant
Captain Dyke	Mr A E Trotter
Colonel and Mrs Lukin, infant and European female servant	Captain Hicks
Mr D C Roy	Miss Nanney
Mr James Maiden	Mr and Lady A Daniell and ayah
Mr G Howell	Mr Foster
Mrs J C Campbell	Captain A Balmer
Mr H Rogers	Mr F Carlisle
Mr and Mrs J Douglas	Mrs G Mayne
Colonel and Mrs Smart	Mrs Roberts
	Mr A Wedderburn

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W J Robertson	Captain Stanton
Lieut and Mrs Hay	Mr B M Allen
Mr H Harrison	Mr Finke
Mr R J Reid	Mr P Hart

FROM SUEZ.

Mr John Grieve	Mr Francis Peter
Mr G Poole	Mr Pierre Domingo
Mr Martin Morris	Mr E S Gainc

FROM ADEN.

Mrs Bannerman's ayah.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 27TH JANUARY.

IT is now certain that negotiations are in progress between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck for the surrender of Paris. The failure of the great sortie of yesterday week, the rationing of bread, and the defeat one after another of all the relieving armies, forced the Parisians to abandon all hope. In the sortie the National Guards for the first time stood in line of battle side by side with the regulars and mobiles; and their repulse must have made a profound impression on the citizens who still preserved the "conceit of invincibility," and thought Trochu could not fail to break out if only he hurled all his armed men against the enemy's positions. The failure of former sorties had been mourned over as misfortunes for the nation and the city; but the defeat and terrible slaughter of a force of which the National Guards formed so large a proportion must have been felt as a personal calamity by each member of every household in Paris. The bombardment had not succeeded in bringing home to every citizen a full sense of the dreadful situation in which the capital was placed; but the men who have been most eager to hold out to the last were convinced by the result of Thursday's fighting that all their efforts must be in vain. It is not yet known whether the Government in the city had news of Bourbaki's repulse and Chanzy's defeat before the sortie was made; but one would suppose not, for all the armies in the field, as well as the besieged garrison, seem to have acted in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, without however being able to have full and accurate knowledge of one another's movements. There can be no wonder that, under the circumstances, the plan failed. General Faidherbe assures us that he fought the battle of St. Quentin very unwillingly. He knew he was sacrificing his army, but he was ordered to co-operate with the Parisians on a certain day, and he did his duty. Trochu, however, must have reckoned on getting some aid from Chanzy also, and not merely from Faidherbe, or he would surely have made a strong sortie on the north, to keep troops from being sent to reinforce Von Goeben. As it was, he directed all his efforts to piercing the German line towards Versailles, and the besiegers were able to despatch from the Crown Prince of Saxony's army at least one brigade of infantry and a force of cavalry and horse artillery, that arrived in time to complete the route of Faidherbe's army. That army seems to have fought much more obstinately than was at first supposed. St. Quentin was only taken by the Germans after three assaults had been repulsed with great slaughter, and the Emperor owns that the First German army lost 94 officers and 3,000 men killed and wounded in the battle. This contest is the more creditable to the French, because it appears that Faidherbe had only 30,000 men with him, and must therefore have been outnumbered by the Prussians. His strength lies in his artillery, and he lost no guns. The army of the north seems indeed to have offered a much stouter resistance than Chanzy's army, from which so much was expected. The accounts of the battles round Le Mans are unusually obscure; but it is admitted, apparently, that the Breton mobiles, who held the key of Chanzy's position, were armed only with muzzle-loaders and unsupported by artillery. What could these poor wretches do but run away? and what excuse can be made for the conduct of a general who places his rawest and worst armed troops in a position the loss of which he himself owns rendered his entrenched lines in front of Le Mans untenable? The Germans have not followed Chanzy up so closely as was at first anticipated. He has been allowed a fortnight's rest at Laval, while the Red Prince has swept the country to the south of Le Mans as far as Tours, and Mecklenburg, on the other flank, has cleared the railway line to the north, and marched a strong force through Lower Normandy to join hands with the First Army at Rouen. It appears not unlikely that a determined attempt will now be made to capture Havre; and that, having thus laid hands on all the principal towns and supplied themselves with abundant stores, the invaders may be content to hold the line of the Somme in the north and the Sarthe in the west till Faidherbe and Chanzy are able to move again. The operations in the east continue to be very puzzling. Letters from Werder's head-quarters tell us that the German army before Belfort had been reinforced by the 7th corps, Zastrow's, before Bourbaki retreated. Manteuffel can have with him, therefore, only the 2nd corps, with which he has marched by way of Troyes on Dijon and Dole to cut off Bourbaki's retreat. Reinforcements may be coming up from Prince Frederick Charles to support him; but the French have a considerable force covering Bourges and Nevers, so that upper Loire and the centre of France cannot be left unguarded; and it looks, therefore, as if Manteuffel, with only some 30,000 men, were essaying the audacious feat of hemming in on the west and south a French army more than 100,000 strong. If Bourbaki be still between Besançon and Belfort, what is to prevent him from taking the offensive in sufficient force to penetrate Manteuffel's line and push his way to Dijon, where the Garibaldians have repulsed one attack of the 2nd corps? In the difficult country about the Doubs a small French force ought to be able to keep Werder in check till Manteuffel is driven back. But it is not certain that Bourbaki had not made good his retreat by the railway to Bourg, and thence to Maçon with the bulk of his army, before the Germans reached Dole; and, if he has done this, the plan of surrounding him has completely failed. There are several signs that, in their eagerness to overthrow the great French armies, the Germans have stripped their lines of communication of the troops needed to guard them. The railway bridge over the Moselle, near Nancy, was blown up by *francs-tireurs* last Sunday morning, so that no more supplies can be brought up by this line for several weeks; and a Berlin telegram of yesterday states that a "commissariat column of 250 waggons from the Palatinate, together with the entire escort, had been captured" by another band of enterprising partisans.

The war will, however, it is said, come to an end when Paris falls; and the *Times* is already screaming *Finis Galliæ* again with the satisfaction that all real Conservatives feel in witnessing what they take to be the downfall of the great bulwark of democracy in Europe. But the "proud city" is not "captive" yet; and the leading journal's impatience may be baulked for a week or two yet if the Parisians take it into their heads to reject the terms which Jules Favre may be willing to accept. Then as to terms of peace. The *Times* tells us an absurd story about Bismarck having in his pocket an acceptance of his terms signed by the Empress. The Empress has shown too great political capacity for us to believe that she has consented to make the name of Napoleon for ever infamous by signing such a document. If she has done so, France will certainly fight on to the last rather than submit to a Bonapartist restoration supported by Prussian bayonets. The feeling of exasperation in the country is indeed so intense—and the Germans strive so earnestly to inflame it by their atrocious treatment of the helpless villagers and townspeople in the districts they occupy—that the French belief in the virtue of a resistance *à outrance* will never be trampled out till the whole country is subdued. It is for the neutrals, and especially for England, to say if the war shall go on till France is exhausted, or till Germany has concluded a Napoleonic peace—that is, a truce which will last till Prussia's domestic difficulties encourage France to go to war again. The Germans, we are told, discourage mediation, and, like the Tory Duke of Newcastle, claim the right to do what they like with their own. They have conquered half France, and will keep it if they choose. But England, which would have gone to war to save Germany if Napoleon had been victorious, may now fairly step in to protest against a political crime second only in magnitude to the partition of Poland, and to urge Germany, in her own interest and that of the rest of Europe, not to annex two disaffected provinces when the problem of German unity is still far from being worked out. The existence of France as a first-class power is necessary to us; and it would be real dismemberment to tear away from France provinces whose population were made thoroughly French by the social and political changes of the revolutionary period, and the twenty years' war against coalesced Europe. Austria, driven out of Germany, would find a new centre of gravity for her Empire; but with France the integrity of the national territory is a question of life or death; and, if our Government have not the prudence to interfere now, the struggle will be prolonged at all costs till it degenerate into a war of opinion that will end in making all Europe Republican or Prussian.

But our Government will not move. It is afraid even to ask Count Bismarck what his terms are; while the German Chancellor, after recommending the conference for the settlement of the Russian question, openly sneers at the whole affair in the letter in which he refuses M. Favre's request to be allowed to attend it. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe insist that we shall do nothing; and every day the current of popular dissatisfaction with the Ministry grows stronger. The vote of censure on Mr. Ayrton for his rude and course manners is intelligible enough on personal grounds; but it is an awkward fact that, from one motive or another, the constituents of nearly all the Ministers are now consuring their conduct. However, Parliament meets in a fortnight now, and we shall then see how much fire there is to all this smoke. Certainly, we shall have a stormy session. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 27TH JANUARY.

THE somewhat anomalous characteristics of the money market mentioned in my last still continue. Money is abundant and cheap, yet the Bank directors cannot reduce the rate of discount because the bullion is still leaving us in large quantities for the Continent. The efflux is due to the causes I previously stated—draughts on Continental, mainly German, account against proceeds of the last loan. As the second instalment of that loan just brought out will also be required promptly, there is a prospect of further amounts of gold being at once wanted, and the sums in the open market being insufficient, recourse must naturally be had to the Bank reserves. To what extent these will be drawn upon is as yet uncertain, but the effect will no doubt be considerable and perhaps enough to raise the rate of discount, but certainly enough to prevent its being any further reduced. Meanwhile, the trade demand for money is gradually on the increase, and from that cause too the discount market will be affected. But the most powerfully efficient influence of all is the prospect of almost immediate peace following the capitulation of Paris. If we have anything like a satisfactory arrangement between the belligerents, one that holds out good hopes of the peace being durable, there will be an immediate drain of capital from this side, not only by the return of French reserves that had been sent here for safety, but from heavy draughts made on strictly English capital as well. France will require in one mode or another financial assistance to an enormous extent, and as she is still rich she will get all she wants at a price. The nation, corporations, and individuals will borrow in all quarters—London, Holland, the United States, even in Germany. On the other hand, the financial condition of France is so embarrassed by the extraordinary local emergencies which have arisen, in connection with the flood of paper money issued in all the departments, and the manufacturing industries of the north and west are so crippled, that her producing power will be reduced to a minimum for the present, and the most singular results may happen. It is impossible to give anything like a safe estimate of the consequences to general trade which will follow immediate peace, but it is difficult to see how English interests can do otherwise than gain largely. If the manufacturing centres of France are hampered for some time to come, they will abandon so much of the field to their English rivals who will strengthen the hold they have already secured over neutral markets; if the French at once resume full activity, the demand for raw material which will follow can certainly work no harm to such an emporium as England. It looks selfish, cold-blooded and insular to calculate our profits in advance in this way, but I merely wish to point out the influences affecting the course of business and independent of all feelings or prepossessions one way or the other. As respects Bombay's great staple, cotton, it is difficult to see how it can be affected in any other than a favourable way. In fact, it has been so affected already, the market yesterday and to-day having stiffened at once on the intelligence that Paris was negotiating to capitulate. No doubt, if dear money should follow peace a rise in cotton would be materially checked, but it would not be altogether prevented, as a period of enormous activity would at once set in. Of course I am now writ[illegible]position that the fall of Paris wi[illegible]otiations and that they will end[illegible] Nearly everybody here is of tha[illegible]d there is much jubilation and givi[illegible]s in consequence. I am one of those [illegible] under the word "nearly," and recollect[illegible] happened after Sedan and after Metz[illegible]se to believe in final capitulation, until th[illegible]nch people *en masse* capitulates, which t[illegible]ve not done yet.

I hav[illegible]ed above to the second instalment of the [illegible] German loan. It was brought out on Wed[illegible] by the London Joint Stock Bank, and has[illegible], it is stated, been subscribed twice o[illegible]ut the same remark which I made on the [illegible]n of the first loan must be used with r[illegible]e to the present. Success had really been made [illegible]rtain before the loan was announced. The syndicate which had taken the matter in hand could not afford failure, and they managed the questions of premium and applications by means that are familiar and well understood. By and bye, if we have peace or some other conspicuous success has been achieved by the German arms, the premium will advance and the large holders of scrip will feed the market, and thus permanently place the loan in the hands of real investors.

Three failures of Jew firms in the Mogadore trade have been announced this week, and circumstances connected with two of these have caused an unpleasant impression. The firms in question had accounts with the Consolidated Bank, which it appears had advanced something like £30,000 on paper, and as some irregularity has been discovered in these advances the assistant manager of the Consolidated has been suspended by the directors. The irregularity, I believe, consisted in nothing worse than a neglect of the Bank's rules for its discounting customers, and as a smart loss will result from the failures a victim was deemed indispensable. The shares have fallen about 10s. each since the announcement—not so much on account of the actual loss as because the nature of the occurrences revived apprehensions as to over-eager managers which had for the last year or two been almost extinct. The story unpleasantly reminds us of the day[illegible] before 1866, when the keen competition for [illegible]siness tempted bank managers to take pape[illegible]nd to encourage in many ways transactions that [illegible]ere, to say the least, risky. It was thought that the experience supplied by the Alliance, the Hindustan China and Japan, the National, and others would have sufficed as warnings for another decade at least, but here we have the mischief again revealing itself. The Consolidated was one of those banks in whose case careful and discreet management was the most required in order to secure public confidence. It had stopped in May 1866, and, although more fortunate than the Bank of London, it was reconstructed and resumed business with a strong board and an excellent constituency of supporters; it naturally enough could less afford to create suspicions of imprudent management than other institutions which are financially really much weaker. In the long run I believe the loss now made public will do it good, as it will lead to a more careful supervision by the directors, and the immediate damage will be inconsiderable. A few timid people may withdraw their accounts, though even that is unlikely, and there will be a somewhat lower dividend at the close of the half year—that will be about all. The proprietary of the bank is very substantial, and it has a sound and excellent business connection which will remain materially unaffected.

The names of the three failed firms are—M. L. Yuly, of Great Winchester Street Buildings—liabilities £50,000 to £60,000; Simon Attia, of Gracechurch Street—liabilities £20,000 to £30,000; and Isaac Mendoz, of Union Court, Old Broad Street, with liabilities of about £20,000. All these firms are connected, and they are in the Mogadore, or, as it is vaguely termed, the African trade. They are, as their names indicate, Portugue[illegible] Jews, in whose hands the commerce of that [illegible] part of the world has mainly been for generatio[illegible]s past. I believe their estates will yield a very p[illegible]oor composition.

Other failures announced this wee[illegible] are: Thomas Hodgin, worsted yarn agent, Manchester—a composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound accepted; Robert Lund, manufacturer, Manchester; Mr. Sclama, merchant, Manches[illegible]er—a composition of 8s. in the pound accepted; J. Wolstencroft, bleacher, Manchester—2s. 6d. in the pound accepted; John Brennand, manufacturer, Burnley—liabilities about £10,000, and assets about £3,000. All these are small concerns, and the failures rather represent the results of bad trade in the past than indicate the real condition of trade now. People whom I know speak most gloomily of the [illegible] of Liverpool, as if little business was do[illegible] and that little was unprofitable. I can [illegible] believe that the panic of last July and [illegible] has lef, deep traces, and that its effects [illegible] far from exhausted, but I am convinc[illegible] within the last two months the improvem[illegible] been substantial. The mere fact that, [illegible]standing the enormously increased im[illegible] cotton—370,000 bales against 190,000 b[illegible] year for the first three weeks of the [illegible] month, or almost double—the price of th[illegible] has been steady, and has even risen [illegible] speaks volumes as to the extent of [illegible] business doing. The sales of cotton hav[illegible] kept pace with the receipts from abro[illegible] holders have never lost confidence in th[illegible] of the market, and the immense tran[illegible] completed at Manchester have told th[illegible] tale; yet, though buyers of cotton go[illegible] placed such extensive orders that one [illegible] fancy the demand would be insignifi[illegible] months to come, there is not the fai[illegible] clination in producers to lower thei[illegible]. Quite the opposite. To-day they ar[illegible] about a farthing advance on Tuesday's [illegible] rates, which it must be remembered [illegible] treme, and though buyers do not res[illegible] the actual business is very limited for [illegible] the advance is a most significant symp[illegible] great deal of money is made in Lancas[illegible] now, but the lucky gainers by the c[illegible] those who managed to survive the gener[illegible] two years ago. As a proof how matt[illegible] improved, I may also mention the dema[illegible] by operatives for an advance of wage[illegible] sign that their employers are making [illegible] at least that public opinion believes they [illegible]

In addition to the industries which h[illegible] fited by the war, the fire arms and cut[illegible] machinery, and woollen goods trades, [illegible] be named the boot and shoe making [illegible] Large contracts for shoes and half-boot[illegible] French troops are now being carrie[illegible] Northampton, Kettering, and the distric[illegible] that particular industry seems to hav[illegible] down. The deficiency in marching po[illegible] been one of the numerous drawbac[illegible] which the French armies have labour[illegible] the outset of the war:—it led in fact to [illegible] strophe of Sedan; and during the winter [illegible] the defect has been most painfully vis[illegible] a general's most elaborate calculations [illegible] dered futile because he finds that a co[illegible] brigade does not arrive at a particul[illegible] until six or ten hours after the pre-arrang[illegible] That little difficulty floored Chanzy and [illegible] just as it floored MacMahon and Trochu. [illegible] French division becomes at once i[illegible] as entirely as if the bullets of the en[illegible] lamed the men. So Gambetta has [illegible] the Northamtonshire shops for good [illegible] highlows. Even the Germans do not [illegible] that operation as unfriendly or unlawfu[illegible] part. Another fact on the munition[illegible] question, by the bye, has transpired. [illegible] than 240 pieces of field artillery, mostly [illegible] the Whitworth principle, have arrive[illegible] soon arrive from the United States at B[illegible] Cherbourg, and other French ports. [illegible] guns, revolving, have also arrived in [illegible] able numbers. The French in fact are [illegible] tively indifferent to the loss of a few ca[illegible] America they possess a never-failing [illegible] What of the German recriminations [illegible] England after that? I am sorry to s[illegible] facts have not stopped the charges ma[illegible] are far too convenient for ulterior purp[illegible] lightly abandoned.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

LETTERS from Paris up to Monday, Jan. 2[illegible] some serious disturbances in the besieged ca[illegible] Sunday there were some disturbances before [illegible] de Ville; shots were exchanged, and five per[illegible] killed and eighteen wounded. An insurgent b[illegible] National Guards is said to have fired the first [illegible] order of the Government all the clubs had [illegible] closed, and they were to remain so during t[illegible] the siege. A correspondent of the *Times* thus [illegible] the scene:—

"It began late on Saturday night, by the [illegible] Flourens from Mazas prison, though the rescu[illegible] to have been effected very quietly. The rin[illegible] contrived to get the gates opened with a vi[illegible] amicable parley, and then to satisfy the wa[illegible] Flourens's friends were in a large majority. Th[illegible] that was required, since it had been until [illegible] understood thing that to prevent bloodshedd[illegible] strife all such disputes should be reduced t[illegible] question of arithmetic. Heads are counted [illegible] being broken, and the minority gracefully gi[illegible] order to go off and look for allies, whose number [illegible] upon it in its turn the triumphant rights of a [illegible] Flourens accordingly got out easily enough[illegible] mediately set about securing a Mairie as [illegible] quarters, when fickle fortune turned and th[illegible] tical odds proved against him. He retre[illegible] bon ordre,' to beat up assistance, but the [illegible] Government did not take some vigorous [illegible] prevent disorder. By putting a strong ga[illegible] Belleville and stopping the approaches to th[illegible] Ville, they would probably have averted th[illegible] tragedy of Sunday. It seems to be an unders[illegible] that in order to make a revolution the [illegible] Belleville should be able to get possession o[illegible] de Ville, to which building attaches some my[illegible] immediately constituting the fortunate occ[illegible] vernor *de jure* as well as *de facto*. The G[illegible] appear, however, to have waited to see wh[illegible] would be further disturbance in the morning, [illegible] everything perfectly quiet, to have done little [illegible] The Place de l'Hotel de Ville was not occu[illegible] approaches protected, and the Belleville dem[illegible] able to march up to the very gates, and to[illegible] selves with the tantalising thought that th[illegible] a staircase between them and supreme po[illegible] did not come till about three o'clock, after [illegible] tranquil morning. The Belleville men [illegible] the fray. They had been allowed to sen[illegible] putation into the Hotel de Ville, and it h[illegible] ceived with courtesy, though its two req[illegible] refused. One request was that the 'civil p[illegible] take precedence of the military,' and anoth[illegible] municipal elections should be immediately h[illegible] together, the two would seem to be an in[illegible] tempt to introduce under a new form our o[illegible] enemy 'La Commune.' The deputation [illegible] politely bowed down the mystic staircase [illegible] the gates, when, the sight, perhaps, of th[illegible] being too much for Belleville ambition, a [illegible] putation tried to introduce itself and frie[illegible] Hotel de Ville. The officer in charge re[illegible] obstinately deaf to the plea that as a Fre[illegible] had no right to stop the progress of Frenc[illegible] ed to open the gates. A volley was delib[illegible] at him, but without effect. Another volle[illegible] and his adjutant fell badly wounded. Th[illegible] Breton Mobiles, posted at the windows of t[illegible] Ville, opened a return fire, and a very s[illegible] ensued. Most of the Belleville heroes [illegible] pitately, but a few fell to the ground and [illegible] many of the spectators who had [illegible] from curiosity to see what was going [illegible] there was at first a general impressi[illegible] fire of the Mobiles had been murderous[illegible] I was assured by an eyewitness of the[illegible] there were at least a hundred killed a[illegible] ed. He had himself seen quite th[illegible] stretched on the ground. The fact [illegible] enough, but not the inference. My infor[illegible] have been himself in too great a panic to s[illegible] and wounded suddenly jump up and rush [illegible] place of shelter, with no graver injury t[illegible] deal of mud about their faces and clothes. [illegible] ful whether the first volley of the Breton[illegible] bably in a hurry and at random, touch[illegible] But unfortunately it was answered from so[illegible] opposite, in which a party of the rioters h[illegible] themselves, and from the corners of th[illegible] streets. At the corner of the Boulevard [illegible] barricade was formed. A fusillade was kep[illegible] sides for nearly half an hour, according to so[illegible] when, other National Guards and Mobiles hav[illegible] to come up, the place was cleared and the rio[illegible] The official estimate gives 5 killed and [illegible] —among the latter some women and child[illegible] not had time to escape; but this is, I beli[illegible] below the mark. The Belleville heroes must [illegible] specimens of the fighting Parisians—very [illegible] offspring of the men who defended street ba[illegible] twenty to forty years ago, if they would n[illegible] put down so easily, with rifles of modern m[illegible] hand and barricades ready made. Yes[illegible] began the contest, and are accused of g[illegible] lengths as to use explosive balls. I[illegible] heard talk of an Orsini bomb, but I give [illegible] only for what it is worth. Yet when [illegible] tion became perilous they ran like deer, [illegible] venture to make a stand anywhere e[illegible] order was restored with marvellous rapidi[illegible] vernment, as if determined to make up f[illegible] neglect, filled the Place de l'Hotel de V[illegible] with Infantry, Cavalry, National Guards, [illegible] but also with cannon and mitrailleuses [illegible] keep a Prussian force at bay. The entr[illegible] neighbouring streets were strictly guarded. [illegible] ing force of infantry and artillery was [illegible] Belleville under a general of the [illegible] school, fully prepared to sweep the [illegible] stree[illegible] shot at the first signs of a distur[illegible]ance. [illegible] National Guards paraded the [illegible] streets up [illegible] hour last night, or rather a[illegible] early hour [illegible] bent on dispersing all gr[illegible] ups which ven[illegible] but there were no grou[illegible]ps to disperse. [illegible] tions have been follo[illegible]ed up by very seve[illegible] repression. The [illegible]umber of courts-ma[illegible] doubled, the pol[illegible]tical clubs closed, and t[illegible] violent organs [illegible] of the ultra-Democratic pa[illegible] and the C[illegible]bat—summarily suppressed. [illegible] quire a [illegible] very firm hand to prevent the [illegible] terrib[illegible] tragedies in Paris if—and one s[illegible] hop[illegible] now of averting the calamity—the [illegible] 'surrender' is forced into hungry mouths."

("CENTRAL PRESS" TELEGRAM.)

ADVICES from Paris state that the rece[illegible] were not carried on by any numerous pa[illegible] materially assisted by the general indiff[illegible] gust of people with General Trochu's in[illegible] belief was general that the battle of Th[illegible] have been won had the reserves been b[illegible] reconstruction of the Government with [illegible] vanced element was deemed probable.

A YOUNG man, becoming engage[illegible] was desirous of presenting his intended with [illegible] priately inscribed; but being at a loss what [illegible] graved on it, called upon his father for ad[illegible] said the old man, "put on—put on—' When [illegible] remember me.'" The young lady was muc[illegible] few days after at receiving a beautiful ring, [illegible] scription: "When this you see remember fa[illegible]

THE ARMY OF PARIS.

A new Paris paper, the *Defense Nationale*, gives some details respecting the armed inhabitants of Paris:—"The total number of men who have been furnished with military weapons is computed at 520,000, and they are divided into three armies. The first is commanded by General Clement Thomas, the second by General Ducrot, and the third by General Vinoy. The army of General Thomas, which is the most numerous, comprises nearly [illegible]0,000 men, and is mainly composed of National Guards mobilized and sedentary. By a gradual weeding out of unfit men this civic force has become an army which is fit to take the field. The new regiments are commanded by colonels of recent promotion. The sedentary guards serve on the ramparts of the *enceinte*, and they also occupy numerous posts within the city. The National Guard has but five batteries of artillery, but great efforts are being made to increase the strength of that arm. It has no longer any cavalry. The urban guards perform police duty. Their special uniform consists of blue trousers with red stripe, and a kepi with a red cockade. The remainder of the costume is at the discretion or the means of the wearers. The second army, under the command of General Ducrot, consists of 150,000 regulars and Gardes Mobiles, with [illegible] batteries of field artillery, mitrailleuses, and two regiments of cavalry. It is divided into three corps, of which two are under the orders of Generals Blanchard and Bellemare. This army is encamped around Paris, between the Forts and other defensive works. The third army, under the orders of General Vinoy, includes 70,000 men, and is composed of the depôt battalions of the Imperial Guard, now divested of their gold lace and incorporated with the line, the marine guards, former sergens-de-ville, gendarmes, and some provincial Mobiles. General Vinoy's army furnishes garrisons for the forts, and, when they are needed, riflemen for the [illegible] bastions of the *enceinte*."

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Overland Mail*, Jan. 27.)

NEGOTIATIONS for the capitulation of Paris have been commenced by M. Jules Favre at Versailles.

A Bonapartist restoration in France is the subject of many rumours. The ex-Emperor and Empress are believed to have furnished Count Bismarck with terms as a basis of peace.

Count Bismarck has refused M. Favre a safe conduct from Paris, considering him responsible for making terms of peace. He feared the act would be construed into a recognition of the Government as constitutionally complete.

We have letters by balloon post from Paris to January 23. General Trochu is ill, and has resigned the command to General Vinoy.

Riotous proceedings at the Hotel de Ville on January 22 are reported. The Mobiles fired on the mob; five persons were killed and eighteen wounded.

In the last sortie from Paris on January 19 the losses are given—French, 6,000, of whom 1,000 were left dead; German, 39 officers and 616 men.

Longwy capitulated on January 25; 4,000 prisoners and 200 guns were taken.

The defeat of Faidherbe at St. Quentin resulted in a loss to the French of 15,000 men, of whom 9,000 were unwounded prisoners.

The Garibaldians are reported to have had a successful engagement at Dijon.

It is intended to govern Alsace and Lorraine by a Vice-Regent, and Prince William of Baden is selected for the post.

The Conference on the Black Sea question met in London a second time, on January 24, and adjourned.

It is announced that the Queen will open Parliament in person on February 9.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have summoned their supporters to be in attendance at the meeting of Parliament, with the prospect of early legislation and in view of the critical state of public affairs.

Dr. Hook has declined the Deanery of Canterbury, and it has been offered to the Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D.D.

Much interest has been excited in the great jewel robbery, the discovery of the lady who took part in it, and recovery of a portion of the property.

The P. and O. Co. announce a reduction in their rates of passage from Southampton and Brindisi to the East.

The second instalment of the North German Loan of £7,300,000 is offered for subscription; £3,000,000 as before, introduced in London.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are—Sir Proby T. Cautley; Sir W. Verner, Bart.; Sir G. Hayter; Surg.-Major H. A. Oldfield, Bengal Retired List; Mr. C. W. Smith, late of Calcutta Post Office; Mr. [illegible] Stubbs, late Bombay C.S.; Countess of Durham; and Lady Geary.

A ROAD STEAMER FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

A ROAD STEAMER has been received by the Municipality from Edinburgh, the powers of which have been tried by setting it to pull a number of night-soil carts, and it answers admirably.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE MACARTHY COTTON GIN.

An improvement on the Macarthy cotton gin by Mr. Henderson, engineer in the Mofussil Company's works at Oomraotee, is at present being patented. The alteration is effected by removing the lower knife of the gin and cutting therein, or in a substituted plate, a number of angular openings. The cotton is drawn through these openings and the bar then removes the seed by a push instead of knocking, or almost cutting, it off as the knife does. About a half of the moving power is thus saved and yet the outturn of clean cotton is at least 25 per cent. greater than that in the same time by the Macarthy gin. Besides this advantage, the indirect action of the bar, the edge being cut in a sloping direction, does not destroy the seed so much as the knife does, and it is expected the planters will be able to use the seed and find it as little injured as that from native ginned cotton. A country blacksmith can make the alteration on the knife in half a day, and it will work for years. A deal of wear and tear is saved by the alteration and less driving power is therefore necessary. Further, though any amount of cupas is heaped on the gin it will work itself clean, and so the fear of choking is lessened. The improved gin was shown in operation in the presence of Mr. Rivett-Carnac and several gentlemen at Oomraotee on the occasion of the opening of the State Railway, and Mr. Henderson was highly complimented on the success of his ingenuity. An experiment was made with 100 lbs. of cotton, and that was ginned with the improved gin in forty minutes.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—We understand that Mr. Bhas[illegible]dhur, fourth judge of the Small Cause Court, has applied for a month's leave.

A NATIVE CHIEF.—A native Chief of Kattywar, [illegible] Jeytwuntsing, arrived here on Friday with about eighty followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Tardeo.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Christian Johnson, a seaman of the ship [illegible], was charged at the Fort Police Court on Saturday with refusal of duty, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two weeks' imprisonment.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.—We learn from the Gujarati papers that Mr. Juverilall Oomeeashunker, who is well known both among Europeans and natives, has been appointed secretary to the Mazagon Land Company.

OPIUM.—We learn by telegraph that the February sales commenced on the 13th, and that 500 chests were sold out of 1,200 passed. Prices advanced from 3d. to 4d. per lb. above those realised at the previous sales.—*[illegible]man*, Feb. 16.

THE DECCAN HERALD CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for 1871 has just been published. Besides much information especially useful to residents of Poona, it contains, we see, the Bombay Army and Civil Lists. A plan of Poona and Kirkee is bound up with it.

EMBEZZLING CARGO.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Richard Taylor, storekeeper of H.M.S. Turret-ship Magdala, was charged with embezzling ale and porter, value Rs. 50, portion of the cargo of the ship. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

March ....Riflemen Form..........Balfe.
Overture ....Zampa..........Herold.
Quadrille ....Fille de Tulipatan..........Offenbach.
Selection (opera) Il Barbiere..........Rossini
Waltz ....[illegible]..........Godfrey.
[illegible] Ueber Stock und Stein ....Faust.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain A. R. [illegible], sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major Prake, and Mr F Otto.
For Brindisi—Captain Edward, Mr D R Onslow, Mr Benedick, and Mr Stutz.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on Sunday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—General Hayshe, Captain Sir W. Hamilton, Captain Cameron, Mr. Potters, Mr. Stewart, Captain Edward, Captain Heuty, and twenty-eight native passengers.

ARRIVAL OF RUBATTINO'S S.S. ARABIA.

THE Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Arabia, which left Genoa on the 27th Jan., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday at 4 P.M., making the run from Genoa in twenty-three days—an excellent passage. The cargo is consigned to the Bombay agents, Messrs. Volkart Brothers. She will leave Bombay again on the 1st of March, starting the regular monthly service between Bombay and Genoa, with departures hence on the first of each month.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE steamer India (of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company) which leaves Bombay at nine o'clock this morning, takes a full cargo of cotton for Mediterranean ports, and the following passengers:—

FOR GENOA.

Major and Mrs Browne, 3 children & 1 European Nurse
Mr J Frizzoni
Mr D Browne
Mr P J Arundell
Mr Corinio Monticello

FOR LEGHORN.

Mrs Stamper & 3 children

FOR NAPLES.

Major & Mrs Huxham
Major & Mrs Chambers
Lieut Col and Mrs Miller, and Miss Miller
Mr & Mrs Saunders, 3 children and servant
Mr C W Browne
Lieut J R Campbell
Mr Marcello Ruggiere
Mr G Demerita
Mr M Paolliello

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr and Miss Waneck
Mr Waneck, Junr.

FOR SUEZ.

Rev James Wallace

FOR ADEN.

Mr Thomas Alexander
Mr Albert Brenham

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

THE following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen who received invitations to the Ball at Government House, on Friday evening:—

Captain Wratislaw and Officers H M S Wolverine
Capt Curme and Officers H M S Euphrates
Capt Douglas and Officers H M S Malabar
Commander Ladden and Officers H M S Bullfinch
Commander Blomfield and Officers H M S Teazer
Colonel Hailes and Officers Royal Artillery
Major Corban and Officers H M's 49th Regiment
Colonel Green and Officers H M's 19th Regiment N I
Colonel Cahusac and Officers H M's 21st Regiment N I
Mr F F Arbuthnot, C S
Colonel Anderson, R A
Miss Anderson
Mr and Mrs C E Ashburner
Miss Ashburner
Mr L Ashburner
Colonel Aitchison
Mr A E Ashley
Mr H W Sergeant Atkinson
Mr F W Acworth
Surgeon W D G Adey
Assistant Surgeon J Arnott
Mr and Mrs R J Abraham
Mr J Adams
Mr H W Atkinson
Mr R C Antrobus
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley
Colonel, Mrs, and Miss Barr
Major Baumgartner
Captain Baker, R E
Mr and Mrs H M Birdwood
Major Payne Barras
Surgeon and Mrs Butler
Mr and Mrs C E Benn
Mr P Bean
Mr and Mrs Barrett
Mr R Baumbach
Captain and Mrs Becke
Rev D C Boyd
Mr M Balfour
Captain and Mrs Blew
Colonel Ballard, R E
Mr T R Booth
Mr J E Bodger
Mr and Mrs J K Bythell
Assist Surg F C Barker, M D
Mr S Barlow
Mr R E Bickerdike
Mr and Mrs H Bellairs
Mr J N C Beyts (late I N)
Mr W P Buckham
Mr J Burgess
Mr and Mrs G A Barnett
Mr and Mrs Bushby
Mr and Mrs F Blackmore
Mrs W A Blackmore
Mr C B Broham
Mr and Mrs G H Bayly
Mr R G Briscoe
Mr J W Browne
Mr H C Bright
Mr C Bonneviale
Assistant Surgeon Bainbridge
Mr and Mrs C E Chapman
Mr A Crawford
Mr A Cunningham
Mr H A Churchill
Miss Caswell
Major Clarke, R A
Mr S A Carvalho (Portuguese Vice-Consul)
Lieut Colonel and Mrs Cahusac
Major Carence Collier
Captain and Mrs Clarke, S C
Mr and Mrs H Cleveland
Mr and Mrs R L Crawford
Mr L Crawford
Mr C A Cameron
Miss Cohill
Mr G W Cockburn (late 83rd Ft)
Mr C H Cleugh
Miss Cameron
Mr W Rivett-Carnac
Surgeon Major Callum
Mr Alex Campbell
Mr T F Ceary
Mr C P Cooper
Rev W H Cummins
Mr and Mrs F Candy
Mr E E Carroll, C E
Mr W E Crum
Mr and Mrs G W Cline
Lieutenant G O'Brien Carew
Mr Frank Chalk
Mr A B Chalmers
Mr R J Campbell
Dr Cook
Mr J Campbell
Mr J McLeod Campbell
Lieutenant F Coddington, R N
Major Champain, R E
Miss Coles
Mr John Connon
Assistant Surgeon Cornwell
Lieut and Mrs Crockett, I N
Mr R H Cormack
Lieut Colonel A Davidson, R E
Dr Dallas
Mr T Hart Davies
Surgeon Major Davey
Mr Thomas Diver, M D
Dr and Mrs H W Diver
Mr C Douglas
Mr and Mrs E Doering
Mr J R Duxbury
Mr W T Douglas
Hussein H Effendi (Consul General for Turkey)
Captain Ewart, 2nd Life Guards
Mr T Ewbank
Dr W S Eccles
Mr R Ewing
Mr A Edginton
Mr A W Forde, C E
Mr B F Farnham
Mr Mirza Fuzloola (Persian Consul General)
Dr G F Forbes
Mr and Mrs W L Fulcher
Mr C F Farran
Mr G H Farran
Colonel and Mrs Fuller, R E
Captain Fraser
Mr L Fletcher
Mr L J Ford
Mr J A Forbes
Mr and Mrs T B Ferguson
Mr J Firth
Major Fairbrother
Mr C E Fox
Mr H C Foss, D I G
Mr L R Windham Forrest
Mr J Fry
Colonel Gell
Mr A C Gumpert (Consul)
Sir Henry and Lady Rodes Green
Mr and Mrs Justice Green
Miss M E Green
Mr Justice Gibbs
Mrs and Miss Gibbs
Col, Mrs, and Miss Green
Mr W E Gordon
Mr and Mrs L C Glass, R A
Mr A D Grant
Captain Gore, 83rd Foot
Lieutenant M Goldie, R E
Mr H Gamble
Dr Temperly Grey
Mr C J Groom
Mr and Mrs T C Glover, C E
Mr A R Gordon
Mr T P Girdlestone
M and Mrs Griffith
Mr A Gerard
Dr W G Hunter
Capt and Mrs Hoskins
Capt C J Hubbard, Grenadier Guards
Lieutenant Colonel Henderson
Captain and Mrs Hancock, R E
Mr R V Hern
Colonel and Mrs Hatch, R A
Mr H T Hatch
Lieut Colonel & Mrs Hassard
Mr W G Holt
Mr G F Henry
Mr, Mrs, and Misses WF Hunter
Mr John Hutchinson
Mr G D Henry
Mr J Hart
Dr and Mrs T G Hewlett
Mr C Herring
Mr and Mrs Fraser Hore
Colonel and Mrs Hailes, R A
Mr and Mrs S J Harrison
Mr F Hayer
Mr H Hope
Assistant Surgeon Hay
Mr and Mrs L G Haynes
Mrs and Miss Hough
Mr J D Inverarity
Mr J Ingle
Miss Impey
Mr J Jardine
Mr H E Jacomb, C S
Mrs Jenkins
Rev Dr Jardine
Assistant Surgeon J Jones
Mr, Mrs, and Miss J Jefferson
Colonel Kirby
Mr Justice Kemball
The Hon Colonel Kennedy
Mr J Murray Kennedy
R W B Kerr
Captain Keays
Mr and Mrs R Knight
Mr G A Kittredge
Dr W J Knapp
Mr Campbell Keir
Captain and Mrs Liddell
Mr and Mrs Lisignol
The Hon Mr Justice Lloyd
Dr J Lumsdaine
Mr and Mrs F Lidderdale
Major and Mrs Laughton
Mr and Mrs W Loudon
Colonel Leckie
Captain Lyons
Rev G Ledgard
Mr and Mrs C A Langley
Lieutenant Colonel Little
Mr E Tyrell Leith
Mr J Percy Leith
Surgeon and Mrs J Lalor
Capt and Mrs J Hays Lloyd
Mr J H Lane
Mr T R Light
Captain F S Leacock
Mr F L Latham
Mr A L Latham
Mr W C Loraine
Mr and Mrs G S Lynch
Dr J B Lyon
Mr A D Law
Mr Walter Lang
Mr Basil Lang
Hon S Mansfield
Hon Mr Justice Melvill
Lieut Colonel Macdonald
Captain Maden, B M
Mr and Mrs Manisty
Mr Hamilton Maxwell
Surg and Mrs J Mackenzie
Mr and Mrs J MacFarlane
Captain Merewether, R E
Captain and Mrs Mathew, R E
Mr and Mrs Sam MacCulloch
Mr J W Maitland
Mr J Mouat, C B, V C
Mr Howard Mellis
Lieut L McCudden, 7th N I
Lieut and Mrs Moreland, I N
Mr R J Murray
Mr C E Mitchell
Mr M Mull
Mr, Mrs, & Misses W Maidment
Mr E N Molesworth
Mr and Mrs E Morriss
Mr and Mrs J McFarlane
Mr, Mrs, and Misses Moir
Dr Martin
Mr W S Morcom
Mr J Moscrop
Mr John MacAlister
Mr Jas MacAlister
Mr and Mrs G T Molecey
Mr M B Manwel
Mr G Manson
Mr J Mackinton, C E
Mr F Mathew, C E
Mr D Macfadyen
Mr Richard Martin
Mr R M L Maclean
Mrs and Miss Macleod
Mr John Graham Macfie
Capt C A Moore, 2nd Cavalry
Right Rev Dr L Meurin, (R C Bishop)
Mr and Mrs Manning
Miss Mackenzie
Mr W G Maury
Lieut E C Moore, R E
Dr W T Martin
Captain Marryat, R E
Mr A J Macdonald
Mr and Mrs J Norman
Mr G E Noble
Dr W Niven
Mr J P Negroponte
Mr F J Oliphant
Mr C Ovans, C S
Mr & Mrs Thos Ormiston, C E
Mr G E Ormiston, C E
Mrs Osborne
Miss Orr
Mr J W Orr
Mr W H Osler
Le Chevalier and Mrs Joseph Pilastri (Italian Consul)
Mr Henri Pierret
Mr and Mrs J B Peile
Mr C Peile
Lieut Col and Mrs Penn, R A
Mr and Mrs W F Peel
Mr C B Pritchard
Captain and Mrs E Pryce
Colonel, Mrs, and Miss Pryce
Surgeon Partridge
Captain and Mrs Phillips
Mr C W Prescot
Mr and Mrs T F Punnett
Mr J Q Pigot
Mr and Mrs H Payne
Mr Percy Preston
Mr W Pereira
Mr M R deQuadros
E W Ravenscroft, Esq
Mr, Mrs, and Miss Lestock Reid
Captain and Mrs Robinson
Mr G P Robinson
Mr G K Remington
Rev S C Reynell
Dr and Mrs A M Rogers
Rev and Mrs J S Robertson
Major and Mrs Raitt
Mr W Rodgie
Mr P W Robertson
Mr P Ryan
Mr, Mrs, and Miss J Ryan
Mr W Raitt
Lieutenant Ray, R A
Mr George F Rimington
Hon Sir A, Lady, and Misses Spencer
Captain and Mrs Spencer
Hon R and Mrs Scoble
Miss Stainburne
The Hon Macleod Stewart
Brigadier General Stock
Lieut Col and Mrs Stephenson
Mr and Mrs F Souter
Colonel Schneider
Rev and Mrs F M Sharpin
Captain and Mrs Sexton
Mr A S Steinacker
Mr Jas G Smith
Mr R Stevenson
Dr Sidney Smith, M D
Lieut and Mrs W L Searle (late I N)
Lieut & Mrs R Sargeaunt, R E
Mr F H Stevens
Mr J A Swansbourne
Mr and Mrs A F Shepherd
Mr Turner G Smith
Assistant Surgeon Stock
Mr R Swanson
Mr R Lea Sands
Mr Jas Smith
Mr T Scoscopulo
Mr G W Showell
Mr W G Skinner
Mr R H Showell
Mr M H Starling
Mr J M Sleater
Mr and Mrs Thos Smith
Mr D C Stewart
Captain and Mrs Stack
Mr R A R Skipsey
Mr J W Spencer, R A
Mr and Mrs Shaw Stewart
Mr and Mrs Sheppard
Mr T W Sedgwick
Hon and Mrs Peacock Tucker
Major General and Mrs Tapp
Lieut Colonel Trevor
Captain H Tulloch
Captain and Mrs Thornhill
Mr W Thom, D S G
Major and Mrs Turner
Surgeon Major and Mrs J C Trestrail
Captain and Mrs W G Trevor
Mr G Taylor
Mr George Taylor, C E
Mr Jas Taylor
Mr Thomas Taylor
Mr and Mrs H J P Thompson
Mr H G Tippet
Mr F Turner
Mr G W Terry
Mr J Thorburn
Major and Mrs Turton
Staff Surgeon Veale
Mr H Vinay
Sir Michael and Lady Westropp
W Wedderburn, Esq
Dr, Mrs, and Miss Wright
Miss Worgan
Mrs Wake
Lieut J B Worren, R N
Mr R White
Captain E Walcott
Miss Walcott
Rev C F Wilson
Major and Mrs Willoughby
Mr and Mrs E Walker
Mr and Mrs W Martin Wood
Mr Thomas W Wood
Mr H W Warner
Captain Walshe
Assist Surgeon T S Weir
Mr C A Winter
Mr W West
Mr R Walton
Mr and Mrs J Westlake
Mr G B Wilson
Mr John J Winter
Mr and Mrs Thomas Wilson
Mr W E Young
Mr C Levett Yeats
Captain Young, R A

List of native gentlemen who received invitations:—

H H Aga Ali Shah
Aga Jungee Shah
Mr Atmaram Pandurung
Mr Ardasir Dossabhoy Moonshee
Mr Ardasir Hormusjee
Mr Bal Mungesh Waglé
Mr Bhau Dajee
Mr Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
The Hon Byramjee Jejeebhoy
Mr Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Mr C M Cursetjee
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee
Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee
Mr Gunputrao Baba Sangleekur
Mr Hurrichund Sudasewjee
Misses Hurrichund Sudasewjee
Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia
Mr Jehangeer Manockjee Cursetjee
The Hon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart
Mr Kahandas Muncharam
Mr Khanderao Chimonrao Bedarkur
Mr and Mrs Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama
The Hon V Appa Saheb Koorunwarkur
Mr Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Mr Manockjee Cursetjee
Miss Manockjee Cursetjee
Mr Moorarjee Goculdas
The Hon Munguldas Nathoobhoy
Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy
Mr Nana Morojee
Mr Narayen Dajee
Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee
Mr Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr Shantaram Narayen
Mr Venayekrao Juggunnath Sunkursett
Mr Venayekrao Bhawoo Sangleekur
Mr Vittulrao Bapoo Sangleekur
Mr Venayek Wasoodew

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 18th Feb., 6-45 P.M.—H. M. S. Forte sailed for Pondicherry and Trincomalee.

GALLE, 19th Feb., 7-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 18th Feb., 4-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 18th Feb., 1-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 18th Feb., 12-50 P.M. America via Russia, 18th Feb., 9-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

APPLICATION IN HEWETT'S CASE TO PROSECUTE NATIVE OFFICIALS.

ON the sitting of the Criminal Sessions Court on Saturday morning,

Mr. Anstey said—I am instructed in the matter of Mr. Hewett to apply to your Lordship for your sanction, if necessary, to the taking of proceedings, civil or criminal as he may be advised, or both, against certain parties in the mofussil, principally the mamlutdar, I believe. The criminal charges would be for the suppression of evidence, and torture, and other offences against the Criminal Code, and the civil suit would be for damages for malicious and illegal proceedings on the part of these persons, or some of them. What I mean by saying "if necessary," I will explain thus—the Criminal Procedure Code requires that in all cases in the mofussil the sanction of the Court before which the case came must be obtained as a preliminary to prosecute or to sue; but the High Court is excepted from that part of the Criminal Procedure Code; and on a former occasion when I had to move his Lordship the Chief Justice for leave, he said he must refuse the application simply because the leave was not necessary, the offence committed having been committed before this Court, and that we were at liberty to proceed as we liked. But the difficulty here is this—all the offences in respect of which Mr. Hewett is determined to proceed were committed not in this Court, nor before this Court, but in the Courts of the preliminary enquiry before the mamlutdar and the committing magistrate in the mofussil.

The Judge—So that this Court in its original jurisdiction does not have authority.

Mr. Anstey—It is merely the sanction we ask. An Appellate Court may give the sanction, and *à fortiori* the Court to which the case is committed, sitting in its original jurisdiction, and not its appellate jurisdiction, has the power to give the sanction. It will certainly be necessary to commence the proceedings in the mofussil, and therefore it will be necessary to produce there the permission of the Court, and the question is which Court.

The Judge—What section of the Criminal Procedure Code confers the power to give sanction?

Mr. Anstey—Sections 169 and 170, and also other sections.

The Judge—Then you apply for sanction of the Court to take proceedings against the mamlutdar and Sheesgar.

Mr. Anstey—Yes; and such other parties as my client may be advised to include in the prosecution.

The Judge—Well, but I should not give my sanction to any prosecution against the magistrates.

Mr. Anstey—That, my Lord, would not be necessary, because if he were advised to prosecute or sue the magistrate, that according to the ruling of the Chief Justice might be done without any leave, he being a native-born European subject, for, as your Lordship is aware, they are amenable directly to no other tribunal than a mofussil tribunal.

The Judge—Yes, because they reside there, and the cause of action is there.

Mr. Anstey—Quite so. And it is a kind of privilege conferred upon Europeans, to be subjected to no other authority but that of justices of the peace.

The Judge—I think, Mr. Anstey, you should give the names of those you intend to prosecute. I cannot give any general authority to prosecute such people as Mr. Hewett may be advised to move against.

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship may in the meantime consider the matter.

The Judge—I will consider the matter. The Sessions won't be over till Tuesday, and you can hand in the names of those you intend to prosecute,—or perhaps you could hand them in the course of to-day, and also the nature of the charges.

Mr. Anstey—The charges are specific. The criminal charges are suppression of evidence and extortion of evidence by illegal means. The civil charges are illegal malicious arrest, imprisonment, and prosecution. We wish to prosecute Venayek Vishnu, fouzdar, Sheesgear, fouzdar, and the mamlutdar of Dhoolia, named Casinath Mahadew; those three only.

The Judge—Well, I will consider the matter, Mr. Anstey, and let you know before the end of the Sessions.

LINES.

TO COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, ESQ., C.S.I., ON THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF THE COWASJEE BUILDING FOR ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, 20TH FEBRUARY 1871.

Auspicious Founder of Minerva's Fane,
Where pearls of wisdom of the Western main,
For Asia shall a gorgeous necklace weave,
And lasting homage from her sons receive;
Where knowledge blooming on her various sprays,
For sunny brows shall wreathe eternal bays;
Where Science chaste shall priceless gems unfold,
And every laurelled Muse her synod hold;
Where Hist'ry and Philosophy enshrined,
In truth divine shall mould the studious mind;
Blythe greetings hail thee in this stately dome,
Reared by thy hands for heavenly yearning's home,
Here may our children's children, yet unborn,
By thine example taught, the world adorn!
What countless blessings has thy bounteous soul,
From East to West diffused—from Pole to Pole!
The patriot spark that warmed thy gen'rous sire,
In thee has blazed into a quenchless fire,
Thine the exalted lot mankind to bless,
Thy kindness soothes grim Penury's distress,
The widow's sighs, the orphan's sobbing tears,
Find easy entrance to thy feeling ears.
These thy bright trophies, Fortune's favoured child!—
On charity's ethereal summit piled!

Illustrious sir, if bold with feeble fire,
To sing thy glory I have tuned my lyre,
Forgive my fond but frankly-uttered zeal,
And with propitious smiles your pardon seal!
Thy presence kind our Alma Mater cheers,
And dries for Hughling's loss her bitter tears;—
Destined by fate in distant climes to die,
Untimely snatched to the empyrean sky!
Though smarting pangs our grateful bosoms rend,
With silent grief we mourn our truest friend.
Deep-versed in lettered stores, yet meek of mind,
'By wisdom much, by virtue more refined,'—
No venal motive e'er disgraced his heart,
With righteous zeal he played his mortal part;
And now—too good for this frail world of strife,
Gives in Elysian bowers an angel's life.

D. N. WADIA, B.A.,
Elphinstone College.

[The above lines are to be spoken at the opening of the College building.]

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

THE following is an official statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of January 1871:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
9,01,600	3,19,000	Parana†	London.
27,51,616	8,17,204	Victoria Cross	Liverpool.
27,38,497	8,23,957	Hindustan*	„
26,03,328	8,25,157	Balkamah	„
24,85,476	8,[illegible]7,633	Gitana	„
1,34,820	43,631	Steamer Columbian‡	„
1,96,000	50,000	Saladin	London.
24,56,720	6,73,255	Steamer Tagus*	Liverpool.
7,45,584	2,16,915	Do. Australia	„
17,27,124	5,26,696	Do. Blythwood*	„
25,64,968	7,90,584	Mabel	„
20,88,380	5,79,436	Steamer Milbank*	„
15,26,168	4,32,395	Do. Collingwood*	„
39,200	10,000	Do. Columbian‡	Alexandria.
39,200	10,000	Do. Australia	„
2,26,128	59,556	Do. Oreste §*	Venice.
1,56,800	41,750	Do. Columbian‡	„
3,11,248	81,000	Do. Australia	„
4,49,680	1,16,375	Do. Iris*	„
4,28,120	1,10,658	Do. Columbian‡	Trieste.
8,41,288	2,39,791	Do. Australia	„
7,36,596	1,91,375	Do. Iris*	„
78,400	21,000	Do. Iris*	Genoa.
140	37	Gunjah Dowlut Luxumee Pursad	Mosambique.
4,28,512	1,39,800	Steamer Ellora	Hongkong.
6,25,856	1,90,555	Do. China	„
4,480	1,600	Evening Star	Jedba.
8,288	2,220	Gunjah Hachum	Persian Gulf.
2,72,31,217 or Candies 34,814 [illegible] =69,623 Bales.	81,41,580		

Port clearance granted on the—
* Via Suez Canal. ‡ 31st December 1870.
† 29th December 1870. § 21st December 1870.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of January 1871:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
1,016	3,99,302	1,11,275	Lady Ann	London.
28	10,976	2,520	Str. Comorin	Do.*
88	34,496	8,800	„ India	Do.*
50	19,600	5,000	„ do.	Venice.*
382	2,49,744	38,200	„ Comorin	Hongkong.*
25	9,800	3,750	„ Martaban	Do.*
151	59,192	15,100	„ Kurrachee	Do.*
40	15,680	4,000	„ India	Do.*
1,780	6,98,880 lbs., or 1,092 cds.	1,88,645		

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—[illegible] lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—909 pressed bales, weighing 3,38,811 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,03,736.

OPENING OF THE OOMRAOTEE STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COTTON merchants and others interested in the trade of Oomraotee and those, as well, who have had to undergo the inconvenience of a journey to that district will have seen with gratification the telegram announcing the successful opening of the Oomraotee State Railway. Not before its time, some may say; and certainly not without a deal of consideration and discussion has that been accomplished. The cotton trade of Oomraotee—and when I use this name I refer, be it known to Bombay readers, to the district whence is derived the name of the cotton, called by Reuter the long-drawn-out name "Oomrawuttee"—has long been freed from the thralls of middlemen and for years now has had railway carriage from the Budnaira station, situated only five or six miles from the present cotton mart. Still the conveyance of the bales from the presses for these six miles has been a drawback, and as to uncertainty the old Bombay comparison of a contract for delivery with King Theodore of Abyssinia would not have been very inapt. Knowing the desirability of forming a line of railway to connect Oomraotee with the G. I. P. Railway the authorities of the East Berars have for some time anxiously argued the subject, but not until last year did it come to a head. To Lord Mayo it was left to express his desire to have the line formed and to intimate, at the opening of the Khangaon railway, his hope that before three weeks were over the surveys and plans of the Oomraotee railway would be complete and permission obtained to commence the work. That was in March last; the necessary preliminaries were arranged and the work was started on the 16th of July. Heavy rains came on shortly after however, and the middle of August had arrived ere anything more than a nominal commencement could be made. After that the leveling was proceeded with fast enough, but stones for the masonry work had to be brought from hills several miles off, and so it took till the 13th of October to open quarries and lay the first of the masonary work. All the operations were carried on by piece-work, or petty contracts, under the management of Mr. Steele, the Executive Engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Bell, and in four months the line has been finished and made ready for traffic.

The new railway starts from the G. I. P. Railway at about one hundred yards from the Budnaira station and proceeds nigh to the cotton mart at Oomraotee. It is, throughout, a straight line except when it approaches the little villages near Oomraotee, where a curve has been made in order to spare the gaums, which would otherwise doubtless have raised nice questions of compensation. The highest upward gradient on the way from Budnaira is 1 in 100, but care has been taken that on the way from Oomraotee—the direction in which of course by far the heaviest loads will be carried—the gradient does not exceed 1 in 200. The work has not been what can be called heavy, still there were 315 lineal feet of waterway over which fourteen bridges have been erected. The foundations of these were very bad, being in black soil full of water, and then the stones for the building, as well as the ballast, had to be brought from hill quarries at several miles distance. The entire length of the line is five and a half miles, and the cost, including station and other buildings, will not exceed £5,000 per mile. Of that the expense of the rails amounts to about three-fifths; they have been brought out specially from England and are much thought of—in fact a competent authority who has inspected the line has pronounced the permanent way the best he has seen in India. The Oomraotee terminus is close to the Mofussil Company's premises, and it is intended to form a tramway into their compound and also into the presses belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The accommodation for the goods traffic is very extensive, the reserved space measuring 2,000 feet along the line by 200 feet in breadth. The erection of station buildings has not yet been sanctioned, but platforms have in the meantime been erected. A temporary booking office and passenger station have also been put up, pending the sanction of more elaborate buildings, but the intention of Government is that the passenger traffic shall be quite subsidiary to the conveyance of goods, and at all events the present buildings are quite equal to the immediate demands of Oomraotee passengers. An engine-house, turning-table and guards' dwellings are also among the creations of the future if they conciliate the bugbear "sanction." In connection with the railway also are a new road to join that to the cantonment and another to join the main street of the native town.

Such is the railway which was declared open on Thursday last. Oomraotee rejoiced, and good cause it had. It has been said, and as that is on official record I may take it to be correct, that comparatively Oomraotee has fallen in importance so far as trade is concerned—that, formerly the centre of trade for towns at immense distances, it has now shrunk to the supply of towns and villages immediately around it. Still it has far more than a simple local name and, if trade statistics can be trusted, goods to the weight of 37,000 tons, and valued at upwards of a million and a half, were last year conveyed over the road now traversed by the State Railway. Taking the round numbers, 37,000 tons, as likely to be transferred from bullock cart, to railway, conveyance, and leaving out of the reckoning altogether the fares which passengers to and from the place will give the railway, it is expected that the receipts for the year will amount to about Rs. 42,000, and that the profit from these will be some 5½ per cent. Such is the present reckoning as shown by Colonel Nembhard in his brief expressive address after opening the line, but I need not further refer to the future—let me rather mention what has been done in the past, and is still being done, at the station of Oomraotee. The native cultivators have been brought into immediate contact with European merchants for the sale of their cotton—new roads have been opened round the market,—the railway has been brought to the market for carrying off the produce to the port of shipment,—and now new buildings are being reared, alike for use and ornament. In the square near the town, the new clock tower is drawing towards completion, and a post office, telegraph office, small cause court, tahsili office, civil dispensary and civil hospital are in operation; and in the Sudder Station a jail to accommodate 494 persons is getting its last touches, a chapel to accommodate sixty persons—(I hope "Fair Oomrawuttee" won't be "off" with me for uniting two such buildings. I grant the two are nothing like, but can't help mentioning them in the same sentence)—is following it in the march of advancement, and one or two private houses are also being erected. In trade the native dealers have been put out of the market by Europeans,—the native ginned and unpressed docras have given place to bales ginned and full pressed by European machinery,—already Mr. Henderson has been improving the Macarthy gin—and in the business of pressing there is a lively competition between the steam and the hydraulic presses. And, whilesteps are thus being taken to bring the appearance of Oomraotee up to a pitch worthy of the present day and to give the cultivators fair field and a good market for their cotton, everything is being done at the Government experimental garden to give the natives the benefit of experience as to cultivation. Mr. Rivett-Carnac is at present carrying on experiments in the cultivation of cotton and wheat. Cotton of several kinds has been tried, irrigated and unirrigated, manured and unmanured, irrigated and unmanured, unirrigated and manured—in short all the changes have been rung and the results carefully noted. Then the other morning I saw one of Howard's ploughs in operation on the farm. Several landowners had come over casually and having seen its work they admitted that it surpasses what the native plough can do. A tall native has been taught by Mr. Pillans, superintendent of the garden, to guide the plough, and several lads, sons of landowners, are also taking lessons. There were six bullocks in the traces but they would not draw anything like so steadily as horses, and then the lads seem to lack the necessary amount of pith to steer the coulter. None of them would yet take a prize at a home ploughing match—I say so advisedly;—but they are doing their best and in time may be valuable agents in introducing into India the English improvements on the agricultural implements of our British forefathers. This is a digression from the report of the opening of a railway, but I have jotted down these few particulars as they may interest those who know nothing of Oomraotee except the cotton bales thereof and as showing something of the place for which the railway has been provided. There is just one other institution to which I must refer—that's the Club. The European residents at Oomraotee, every one should know, live like a little happy family together. The gentlemen have a club-room and capital billiard table, (with "pegs" at command) and a fine swimming-bath; and the ladies have a croquet-ground as level as a table and so nice. There is a garden all round, too, stocked with fruits, flowers and all kinds of vegetables—including potatoes.

And now, to return to the railway and report the opening thereof. The line had been inspected by Captain LeMessurier, Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Messrs. Vansittart and Pearson of the G. I. P. Railway, and favourably reported of by them, and Thursday last was fixed for the formal opening. It had at one time been intended to have other demonstrations besides the outdoor display and a breakfast, but as they were not I need not detail them. Suffice it to say the day was observed as a holiday by most of the people, and Oomraotee turned out in its gayest. The station was brilliant with flags and bunting, *shameeanes*, decorated to the utmost, were erected—one for Major Nembhard, the Commissioner of the East Berars, who was to perform the ceremony, and the European residents and visitors at the station, and another for the native gentlemen—and crowds were collected all along the line. At eleven o'clock Major Nembhard drove to the station and entered the *shameeana* near which the last key was to be driven. All being ready, the ladies were conducted to the line, the hammer was handed to the Commissioner by Mr. Steele and then Major Nembhard drove home the key. A train which had been waiting near at hand then ran up to the platform, and this done, "In the name of the Resident of Hyderabad," said Major Nembhard, with all becoming solemnity, "I hereby declare the Oomraotee State Railway to be opened for general traffic." Three right good cheers hailed this announcement; the natives for their part looked and laughed and seemed to think it funny. Seats were then taken in the carriages and off went the train on its first run to Budnaira. A large number of invitations had been issued to natives (to whom, by the way, I should mention *pan* and the usual compliments were offered by the native officers) and there was a numerous company on the train. The journey was made in seventeen minutes,—and very pleasantly, too, be it said from experience, in comparison with the same length of a trip in a bullock cart. A short time was spent at Budnaira and then the passengers were reconveyed to Oomraotee station and thence set out for the breakfast in the Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry.

Thanks to the care of Captain Bell, the kutcherry was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. A monogram with the initials of the Oomraotee State Railway was displayed behind the Commissioner's chair and ornamental work enlivened all the place. The Commissioner took the chair and Mrs. Nembhard was also present. There were about fifty ladies and gentlemen present, and I may give the following list of names which I received, quite irrespective of any attempt at the proper order of arrangement—Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar; Colonel Elphinstone, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and Mrs. Elphinstone; Major Mayne, Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad in the Public Works Department; Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner; Major and Mrs. Millett; Major Menzies, Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Mrs. Menzies; Captain Bell, Deputy Commissioner of Oomraotee; Captain Rushby, Deputy Commissioner of Woon; Captain Huddlestone, Deputy Commissioner of Akola; Major Mayne, Assistant Commissioner of Woon, and Mrs. Mayne; Mr. Conder, Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway; Mr. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr and Mrs. Woodehouse, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr and Mrs. Merritt, Messrs. Vansittart, W. Bell, Wainwright, Daugerfield, Bruel, Dougall, Willi, Vogler, Gibson and Mackintosh. After breakfast, which did every credit to the taste and capabilities of Oomraotee, a number of speeches were delivered as reported below.

The Chairman first proposed the toast of "The Queen" which was right loyally received. He then rose and proposed "The Health of the Viceroy," in doing which he said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Many of us here to-day were present at the opening of the Khangaon Railway in March last, and were there told by His Excellency the Viceroy of his anxious wish to develope the cotton trade of the Berars, for while thereby helping the people of this province to enrich themselves, he hoped in some measure to mitigate the distress which, as you may remember, our countrymen in Lancashire were then suffering. No one who heard His Excellency's speech on that memorable occasion of his opening the first State railway in India, could for one moment doubt that he would do all that a Governor General of India can do to secure the double object in view. (Hear, hear.) In proof of his sincerity His Excellency at once gave orders for the construction of the Oomraotee line, and when I tell you that the necessity of a line to connect this famous cotton market with the Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had from time to time been urged by the officers of this administration, whose forcible arguments had hitherto failed to convince the Government of its importance, I need scarcely add what is so well known to us all that we owe our present meeting to that energy and decision which so eminently distinguish Lord Mayo. (Applause.) I only wish that His Excellency were here to-day to see how admirably his orders have been executed, and to hear the cheers with which you will welcome the toast I am about to propose. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen,—"The health of His Excellency the Viceroy" with all the honours. (The toast was heartily received.)

The Chairman next said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is, I am sure, a source of much regret to us all that the Resident of Hyderabad is not able to be present to-day to open the State railway which connects the capital of the Assigned Districts with the railway system of India. That we have met together for this purpose is mainly due to his warm advocacy of this most useful public work, and to the keen interest he has taken in it from the commencement to the end. He has been pleased to honour me by delegating to me a duty which he would so gracefuly have performed, but when I call to mind his brilliant reception of the Viceroy, his splendid hospitality, and the admirable manner in which he did the honours of the Berars at the opening of the Khangaon line,—(applause)—I feel how poor a representative he has and how inadequately I must fill his place in the interesting ceremony of to-day. No one in India will be more gratified at the successful completion of our line than Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad, whose health I now ask you to drink with all the honours. Ladies and gentlemen—"The health of Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad." (The toast was drunk amid applause.)

The Chairman then rose to propose "Success to the Oomraotee State Railway," and in doing so he said—It seems but the other day that many of us were met together to celebrate the turning of the first turf of the Oomraotee State Railway. The line was thus nominally commenced on the 16th July last; but it was not until the middle of August that the heavy rain permitted any of the work to be done, and the first stone of the masonry was not laid until the 13th of October, or just four months ago. In this brief space of time 5½ miles of earthwork have been completed, 14 bridges with 315 lineal feet of waterway have been constructed, and permanent way for the whole length, brought from England, has been laid, and all this has been done in a manner which speaks highly for the skill of the engineering staff. (Cheers.) It is most gratifying to me to bear this public testimony to the devotion with which Mr. Steele, the constructor of this line, has applied himself to its early completion, and to the energy with which he met and overcome the many difficulties which beset the commencement of a work like this, in the middle of the rains and in a country where labour is both scarce and dear. (Cheers.) Nor must I omit to mention Mr. Bell, the assistant engineer, to whose untiring zeal we are much indebted for this early opening of the line. (Cheers.) The estimate of this railway amounted to Rs. 2,95,000, or about Rs. 53,600 per mile, and as it will be completed considerably within that sum, these gentlemen have practically proved to us that the Government engineers can not only make good railways, but that they can construct them at a cost which can scarcely fail to make them pay. (Hear, hear.) I am not yet in possession of the trade statistics for the current financial year which will expire on the 31st March next, but during the previous twelve months our returns showed that 37,000 tons of merchandize, at a value of £1,567,000, passed over the six miles between Oomraotee and Budnaira. Now, supposing that our railway carries only 30,000 tons of goods at an average freight per ton of Rs. 1-6-6, we have a return of Rs. 42,000, from which if we deduct, say, 60 per cent. for working expenses and cost of maintenance, we have a balance of Rs. 17,000, which gives 5½ per cent. as profit from goods alone, and without taking into account the income to be derived from the passenger traffic, which I have reason to believe is likely to be considerable. (Cheers.) One section of our community will specially congratulate themselves on the event of this day—I allude to the owners of steam ginning and press companies who have established themselves at Oomraotee and who will now have their fuel brought by train to their doors. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, before resuming my seat, and while on the subject of railways, I wish with your permission to add a few words about the coal fields which Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Department, and his able staff of surveyors have recently discovered in the southern portion of East Berar. The supply of coal there is practically unlimited, for taking the consumption throughout the whole of India to be 600,000 tons a year, we have enough coal in the Woon fields to supply all India for two thousand years. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) To give you probably a better idea of our resources in this respect, I may state that it has been estimated that the coal-fields of the Wurda valley equal in extent those of the whole of England. Our coal has been proved by numerous bore holes, and I trust in a few days to hear that the first shaft has been commenced at a spot about sixty miles from the Nagpore extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. (Cheers.) I also avail myself of this opportunity to mention a fact which at present is but little known, and that is, that side by side with the fuel runs a vast mass of splendid iron ore which extends continuously for a length of ten miles. This mass, it has been ascertained, varies in thickness from 9 to 17 feet. The ore has been analyzed by the Government assayist, who declares it to contain about 68 per cent. of pure iron. Should therefore the Government of India be pleased, as I trust they will, to sanction a branch line through the eastern portion of this division to the coal-fields, I hope that at no distant day we shall meet again to open a railway which will not only render this great mineral wealth available to the public, but will tap a fertile valley of its produce, and will be the means of bringing to the Oomraotee market the whole of the Woon and Edlabad cotton, which the producers now dispose of on the further side of the Wurda. (Cheers.) This coal branch must, I think, some day form part of the general network of Indian railways; for should His Highness the Nizam at any time extend the Hyderabad railway to his own coal-fields which lie opposite ours, and on the right bank of the Pem Gunga river, we have only to add a few miles to our line, and this completes the base to the vast triangle of railways, of which the apex is at Callian. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have tried your patience longer than I could have wished,—I therefore conclude by asking you to join with me in drinking success to the Oomraotee State Railway, and in connection therewith the health of the officers who have carried it out to so successful a completion under the skilful guidance of Major Mayne, the superintending engineer.

Major Mayne in acknowledging the toast said—Mr. Commissioner, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the department which I have the honour to superintend, and especially of those officers who have been connected with the Oomraotee Railway, I beg to offer our sincere thanks for the very cordial way in which you have received the toast proposed by our Chairman, the Commissioner of this division. I gladly yield all the honour and credit due on account of the speedy completion of this railway, and the creditable way in which the work has been carried out by my friends Mr. Steele and Mr. Bell, whose whole hearts have been in their work, and who I know have cheerfully devoted all their time and energy to it, in order to have it completed in time to carry away the cotton crop of this season—and with what success you have just heard from our Chairman. (Cheers.) I was glad to hear such honourable testimony to their exertions from the chief civil authority of the district, and I have much pleasure in taking this opportunity of publicly conveying to them and also to their subordinates the thanks of the Resident as head of the Administration, and my own as head of the department, for their exertions, and congratulating them on the result. (Cheers.) Our line, I am aware, is but a little one, but this does not detract from the credit due for opening it in so short a time, for with additional establishment, had it been three times as long, it would have been as easy to complete it by taking up so many more lengths and carrying them out. It would have been a case of simple multiplication. The province of Berars has now had the honour of opening the first two State railways constructed in India entirely under the agency of the Public Works Department. (Cheers.) In spite of the great abuse that this department is constantly receiving—and I think I may say it is the best-abused department in India—(laughter)—it is about to be entrusted with one of the greatest undertakings ever conceived, namely, the construction of no less than ten thousand miles of railway in a given time. I trust these little beginnings may give the public some confidence. (Hear, hear.) For my own part, as a member of the department, I have no fear of the result. Here we have carried out the work soundly, expeditiously, and economically. We have a line that will bear comparison with any of our neighbours', as regards quality of work, gradients, amount of waterway per mile, guage, and nature of permanent way, and the cost will be under £5,000 per mile. (Cheers.) The Commissioner has alluded to the probability of another line being soon undertaken in this province,—the Wurdah coal-field line. I sincerely trust it may soon receive the approval of the Government of India, and that it may fall to the lot of this department to construct it. (Hear, hear.) We now have the nucleus of an excellent staff, and could set to work in two or three months. The length of line will be about sixty to seventy miles, and I would guarantee to open the coal mines, complete the railway, and supply the G. I. P. Railway Company with coal in twenty-two months from date of commencing work. (Cheers.) I have lately travelled over a portion of the route selected for the line, and a more favourable country could not be desired. A line, in every way similar to the Oomraotee line, could be constructed at the same cost viz., £5,000 per mile, and if it should be determined to construct a narrow guage line, I believe, after making rough calculations, that it could be laid down for £3,500 per mile. The G. I. P. Railway authorities are principally interested on this side of India in obtaining an abundant and cheap supply of fuel: in two or three months I hope the Commissioner will be in a position to supply a few tons of coal from the Woon district for trial. (Hear, hear.) As far as can be judged from the boring, the quality of the coal has been reported to be good, and should this prove to be so practically, and the company will only favour us with an order for a few hundred thousand tons—(a laugh)—the question of rail or no rail will soon be settled. (Applause.) We hope, after a short time, to be able to put coal into trucks at the pit's mouth at about Rs. 4 per ton. Before sitting down, I beg also to tender my sincere thanks to several of the officers of the G. I. P. Railway who have kindly assisted us in many ways, more especially, I would mention, Mr. LeMesurier, the agent, who was always ready to assist us from his stores; also the district engineer in the neighbourhood of Budnaira, and the contractors. (Applause.) I have now only to commend my little charge to the tender mercies of the traffic superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and I only hope that by economical working—(a laugh)—he will secure to us a handsome return for our money. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt about the quantity of traffic to be carried, and if carried economically good returns must follow. (Cheers.)

The Chairman—Ladies and Gentlemen—I have one more toast to propose, and that is "The cotton merchants of Berar and the cotton interests" which have been extended and consolidated by the two State railways. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac who was called upon to reply and was received with prolonged cheering said—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Until a few moments ago I was reposing in the blissful belief that we all should have been spared a speech from me, having been given to understand that on this occasion the excellent precedent of the opening of the Khangaon railway was to be observed, and that the speeches were wisely to be limited to one from Major Nembhard, who, as Commissioner of the division, has the honour to represent Her Majesty's Viceroy, and to a second from Major Mayne, who, as Secretary in the Public Works Department, is here on behalf of the Resident at Hyderabad. But as you have done me the honour to associate my name with the trade of the Berars, and as my friends the cotton merchants present, believing, I hope, that I take almost as much interest as they do themselves in all matters connected with the trade, do not seem disinclined to consider me as one of themselves, and to permit me to represent them on this occasion—(cheers)—there would indeed be small excuse for me if I did not do my best to respond to the toast, and to return you thanks for the wishes that have been expressed for the prosperity of the trade of the Berars, and the cotton trade in particular. And, ladies and gentlemen, besides the pleasure of appearing as an officer of Government to represent my non-official friends, I have the still more agreeble duty of conveying to the Government in the name of the merchants of Oomraotee, and not only of Oomraotee, but of a very large number of commercial men, all more or less interested in the trade of this town, their satisfaction at the prompt and complete manner in which the requirements of the trade have been met by the construction of this branch line of railway. (Cheers.) As the Chairman has told you, the construction of branch lines to Oomraotee and Khangaon had been urged often and persistently, but it was not until rather less than two years ago that the subject was brought to the immediate notice of the Earl of Mayo, and we have now the satisfaction of seeing the waggons of the G. I. P. Railway Company brought within a few yards of all the cotton factories in this province. (Cheers.) It is not to be wondered at, then, that the merchants of the Berars, regarding these works as a tangible proof of the great interest taken in their trade by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Resident at Hyderabad, should desire to express their thanks to the Government on this occasion, and it is a great pleasure to me to be permitted to be the medium of this communication. Nor am I sorry, as the health of the cotton trade is the subject, to have an opportunity of stating my belief that the state of the health of this trade in this part of India at least is not altogether so critical as some would have us to suppose. (Cheers.) I do not think that any one who watches the recovery of the trade in America can fail to see that the large crop that is being raised on the other side of the Atlantic must affect the price of cotton in these provinces. But that it will altogether destroy the cotton trade of the Central Provinces and the Berars I am not inclined to believe, and this opinion I know is shared by many who are much better judges than I can pretend to be on such a matter; for in the first place, even with Indian cotton at 4d. per pound, the crop will, it is generally considered, pay the cultivator as well as anything else that with his present appliances and advantages he can put into the ground. Again, there is the undoubted fact that the crop is an easy and popular one, one that suits the soil and the rotation of crops, and to cotton the cultivator is likely to stick unless he is forced to abandon it by prices falling much below the limit I have just mentioned. And then, again, it is to be remembered that whilst the production on the other side of the Atlantic is increasing, the consumptive power also of America is increasing, and that low prices may be expected to stimulate the manufacture not only in America and in England, but in all parts of the world; the effect of which may be to keep the price of Indian cotton, if at a low price as compared with the fancy prices of former years, still at a price which will continue to be sufficiently remunerative to the Berar ryot. (Cheers.) Added to this, it is to be borne in mind, that if Manchester, finding that she can procure elsewhere a cotton that suits her purpose better than that which we can supply, should withdraw from India, still the cotton trade of Berar, at least, is not altogether at the mercy of Manchester. I have reason to know that our cottons, which can claim to be some of the best produced in India, find much favour with the spinners of the Continent of Europe. They are cheap, take colour well, and, though short in staple, are not unsuited to the continental mills,—many of which, having been erected since the failure of the American supply was so much felt, have been specially arranged to spin short-stapled cottons,—whilst that the continental spinners take some interest in the cotton of Oomraotee and Hingunghaut is perhaps sufficiently proved by the presence here to-day of two German cotton merchants connected with a German cotton factory at this place, and of one Swiss gentleman who purchases Oomraotee cotton for the mills of Zurich and other continental manufacturing towns. (Cheers.) And I need hardly remind you of the many other foreign gentlemen who are engaged in purchasing cotton in the Berars, and of Monsieur Siegfried's factory at Khangaon which has supplied Alsace with large quantities of cotton from this part of India. Now that the Suez Canal is open, our Indian cotton fields are brought, comparatively speaking, into close communication with the south of Europe, with Russia, Italy, Austria, and Spain, where cotton spinning and weaving is daily increasing; and that the merchants of these and other continental countries regard Indian cotton with some slight favour is shown by the circumstance that during the last two years I have been in personal communication with special Commissioners sent out to this country by the Governments of France, Belgium, Austria, and Russia, whilst within the last few months I received a visit from a Norwegian gentleman who was specially charged by his Government to make enquiries regarding the prospect of trade between India and Norway. (Cheers.) The trade and the cultivation may, then, fall off to some extent, but, with all the advantages that the Berars now possess, I do not believe that the cotton here will be crushed by the recovery of the American trade. At the same time I cannot say too strongly how thoroughly I agree with those who urge that it is desirable that the trade of this side of India should not depend on one single staple, and who advocate the improvement of other crops and the encouragement of other branches of trade, besides cotton, so that Bombay, like Calcutta, may have more than one string to her bow. There is plenty of room in the Berars for these other crops. If they promise to pay the cultivator well, the local officers will, we may rest assured, be only too glad to direct attention to them, and already at the experimental farms, which are called "Cotton Farms," a beginning is being made, and experiments are being tried with a variety of improved classes of produce. Ladies and gentlemen, I think I have detained you nearly long enough, and can only congratulate you heartily that, insomuch as I was particularly told that I should not have to speak, I have not prepared, as I might otherwise perhaps have considered it incumbent on me to do, a speech loaded with facts connected with cotton and bristling with statistics which would have fairly overpowered us all. (Laughter.) In returning you thanks on behalf of the cotton interests, I would in the name of the merchants re-echo the hope expressed by the Chairman that we may before very long meet again to commemorate the opening of the third State railway, which, running through the Wurdah valley, is to bring us coal for our railways and factories and more cotton to our market. (Cheers.) You all know that the construction of this line is one in which the greatest interest is taken by the Viceroy himself. As to whether the line should on this side of the Wurdah, or through the Central Provinces, is a question that has been much discussed, and is, I believe, still undecided. But from the action that has already been taken by the Government in the construction of the lines of which we celebrate the opening of the second to-day, we may, I think, all rest assured that the best interests of these provinces and of their trade will receive the fullest consideration when the question is presented for decision. (Cheers.)

So terminated the formal proceedings in connection with the Oomraotee State Railway, and so were raised, I presume hopes of another such line—for the coal-fields of the Woon district. A deal has been written on that subject and a deal more will be written before the question of the line is settled, and I think I will best consult convenience by leaving the matter. From coals I slide to billiards. Some may be interested to learn that after the breakfast Ellichpore played Oomraotee a match in the Club room. The subject will not be mentioned in official papers, but I may put it on record that the match came off. The representatives of the stations were the respective markers of each and the match was to be five games of 100 up. Most of those at the breakfast drove to the Club, and as the sun was rather strong for croquet the ladies even graced the place with their presence for a time. It ran hard with Oomraotee, for out of the first four games she won only one, and so Ellichpore was victor. I think the railway event of the day had overcome the Oomraotee men.

I must add a parting line as to the excellence of the arrangements by the Oomraotee authorities. Everything passed off smoothly; there were many strangers in the station, but mid all attentions to them no one seemed to omit to perfect the work he had on hand.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19TH FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th Feb., 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th Feb., 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th Feb., 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th Feb., 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th Feb., 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 32	0 10
„ Calcutta	0 26	0 0
„ Madras	0 23	0 0
„ Galle	8 58	1 57

SUICIDE OF MR. MOROBA CANOBA AND HIS WIFE.

ON Saturday morning the residents of Bombay were startled by rumours that Mr. Moroba Canoba, whose eccentricities on many occasions brought him prominently to public notice, had with his wife been found dead in a well, having either been murdered or committed suicide. The rumour of the murder was strengthened by an assertion that their hands and feet were tied together when found. But the real fact appears to be that the couple had committed deliberate suicide by jumping into the well in which their bodies were found. We shall endeavour to summarise in narrative form the facts which have come to our knowledge regarding this most melancholy affair. Friday having been a Hindoo fast day, (Shivratri Holiday), it appears that Mr. Moroba and his wife dined later than usual, about seven or eight o'clock, and retired to their bedroom about nine. Mr. Moroba's young son, a boy of about nine or ten years of age, named Hurry Morojee, who occupied a cot in the same bedroom with his father and step-mother, retired to bed about the same time. This boy did not awake till morning, when, seeing that Mr. and Mrs. Moroba were not in the room, he concluded that they had gone out for a morning walk, as they frequently did. Why or when the deceased came to their fatal resolution is at present unknown, and will probably remain hidden unless they have left any paper which will throw light upon the matter; but they must have arisen either late on Friday night or very early on Saturday morning and prepared deliberately for their melancholy end. The deliberate nature of the act is shown by the fact that the unhappy couple did not leave their room hurridly in their night dresses, but dressed themselves nicely, and even adorned themselves with their gold ornaments. The youthful lady's toilet requisites were found lying on a mat in her bedroom on Saturday morning as if they had been recently used. It is also worthy of remark that they did not drown themselves in the well nearest to their bedroom, which was only a few steps from the door of that apartment, but appear to have gone out by the back door of the bungalow, and walked through the garden to a well near the gateway, at least a hundred yards from the house. Close to this well there is a hut in which two malees and a hamal live with their wives. So close is the hut to the well that had any of the occupants been awake they must of necessity have heard the splash of the bodies falling into the water. But such people, as we all know, sleep deeply, and are not easily awakened, and it was not till about seven o'clock in the morning that the bodies were discovered to be in the well. The malees turned out about six o'clock, and one of them on coming out of the hut saw a pugree lying on the parapet wall of the well. The malee, though he thought this a strange place to see a pugree, presumed that Mr. Moroba had been out for a walk and had left his pugree lying there, and it was not till he had told some of the other people about of his having seen the pugree that a suspicion seems to have arisen that anything was wrong. Drags were then brought and the bodies of the deceased pulled up. When brought to the surface the bodies of Mr. Moroba and his wife were still tightly clasping each other, the face of Mr. Moroba resting on the neck of his wife. A woollen comforter, which Mr. Moroba was in the habit of wearing, kept the necks of the bodies closely together, having apparently been tied by Mr. Moroba, as the knot was at the back of his wife's neck.

Intelligence of the melancholy event was soon sent to the relatives of Mr. Moroba, and on their arrival the scene was most distressing. Mr. Moroba's daughters were inconsolable, and showed their grief by kissing their dead father and by long continued shrill wailing and breast beating. Their demonstrations of dislike to Mr. Moroba's wife, we may add, were almost equally marked. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies about midday, the evidence taken at which we publish below.

Mr. Moroba Canoba rose in the course of many years in Goverment service from a very small office till he became a Judge of the Small Causes Court in Bombay. The best years of his life were spent in the Mofussil, where as Sheristedar, Moonsiff, Sudder Ameen, Principal Sudder Ameen, &c., he gave great satisfaction to his superiors, and for his good services he was rewarded with the title of "Rao Bahadoor." About two years ago Mr. Moroba retired from the Bench with a pension, and since then has been acting as a pleader in the Small Cause and Police Courts, and on the Appellate Side of the High Court. He has always been well known as a man of independent and straightforward character, though of late years he had become exceedingly eccentric, and at times displayed a somewhat violent temper. Mr. Moroba's name must be well known throughout India as that of a prominent Hindoo Reformer; and especially did he wish to promote the amelioration of the condition of Hindoo widows. It is now eight years since he first called a meeting of the Patharee Purvoe caste, to which he belonged, for the discussion of the widow remarriage question, and since then he has lost no opportunity of promoting his views on that subject. Unlike many of the Hindoo Reformers he was sincere and willing to act up to his principles, and to bear the odium and the abuse which was the necessary consequence. His sincerity he showed by himself marrying a young widow in March last year, for which he along with the lady he had married were ex-communicated by their caste people. The residents of Bombay will all remember the amusement which was created by the appearance of Mr. Moroba's advertisement in the newspapers inviting candidates for his hand and heart. This was no doubt a very eccentric method of inaugurating marriage with widows, and furnished the orthodox party with an additional handle with which to heap obloquy upon the Reformers. So great was the ill-will existing amongst the orthodox towards Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife that even Mr. Moroba's eldest son, Mr. Khunderow Morojee, solicitor, and daughters would not visit at his house; and, as Dr. Hewlett remarked at the inquest, the general public knew Mrs. Moroba better even than Mr. Khunderow did, for he had never spoken to Mrs. Moroba, and had never seen her but once, whilst almost every person in Bombay must have occasionally seen Mr. and Mrs. Moroba driving out together. Mr. Moroba himself, however, visited his son and daughters.

It is difficult to understand what motive can have led to such a desperate suicide. The only motive which can at present be guessed was pecuniary difficulties and Mr. Moroba's disagreements with his son, Mr. Khunderao, who had [illegible] Mr. Khunderao was plainly unwilling to say much about the feeling which existed by

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tween him and his father; and we may add displayed but little regret at what to him especially ought to have been a most melancholy and lamenable occurrence. Mr. Moroba had recently vacated the large bungalow which he had for some time occupied, and which is now rented by the Freemasons. On leaving the large bungalow he occupied a small bungalow in the same compound, and intended on the 1st of March to remove to a still smaller one. Whether he was induced to make these changes and to let these two bungalows on account of pressure on his purse we cannot say, but certain it is that he was in much distress about the suit brought against him by his son. He had filed a cross-action in the High Court, and called upon his son last week to try whether they could not come to an amicable arrangement, but found this impracticable.

Mr. Moroba was about sixty years of age, while his wife Bhooleebaee was only about twenty-one or twenty-two. There were no marks of violence on either of the bodies. The bodies were burned on Saturday evening.

The following is the evidence taken at the inquest:—

Mr. Khunderow Morojee said—I am a solicitor of the High Court, and live in the Kalbadevi Road. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of my father. He was about sixty years of age. He was formerly a judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, and lately a pleader of the High Court. I last saw the deceased alive and well on the 16th inst. He was then in the High Court. I did not speak to him, but he appeared to be in his usual good health. In consequence of information given by my brother Hurry Morojee, who lived with the deceased, I came to the deceased's house in Gowalla Tank Road this morning about 8 o'clock, and there I saw a turban which I recognised as one that belonged to the deceased. It was placed on the parapet wall round a well in the compound. I saw in the well a body, but I did not see the face. There was a crowd of people round the well; and I was informed that efforts had been made to recover the bodies by means of drags before my arrival. When I came, I ordered the servants on the premises to go into the well and take the bodies out. The servants went into the well, and by means of ropes brought up the bodies of my father Moroba Canoba and his wife Bhooleebaee. When the bodies were removed from the well, it was discovered that the arms of Moroba Canoba were tightly clasped round the body of Bhooleebaee. The face of Moroba was resting on the neck of Bhooleebaee, and I saw that a woollen comforter had been tied round the necks of the two deceased. I cannot identify the woollen comforter. It was tied by a knot at the back of the deceased Bhooleebaee's neck. Both the deceased were dead. I noticed that the parts of the body of the deceased that were not covered with clothing were sodden, as if from the action of water. I noticed that there were gold ornaments on the persons of both the deceased man and woman. There were no marks of violence on either of the bodies. For the last two years I have considered my father to have been of an unsound state of mind. In December 1869, a decree issued from the High Court against the deceased. On that occasion he wrote to me and said that unless some arrangement was made regarding that decree, he would commit suicide. The same day that he wrote the letter, the deceased called on me and took back the letter. During the last few months, the deceased has been happier in his mind regarding his pecuniary affairs. I have had no conversation with him during the last few months regarding the state of his pecuniary affairs; and I was not on good terms with the deceased, as there are suits pending in the High Court regarding property between us. The deceased was married to Bhooleebaee in March 1870. She was the widow of one Wasoodew Ragoonath. On account of this marriage, the deceased and his wife were excommunicated by our caste, namely, that of Patharee Purvoes. I do not think that this excommunication by the caste affected the deceased's happiness. I never conversed with him on this subject. I have heard, but I cannot say from whom, that the deceased and his wife occasionally quarrelled; and that she had on a previous occasion, about six months ago, threatened to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well. I have never spoken to the deceased woman. I have only seen her once when she appeared in the Town Hall on the day of the Convocation. I never came to see my father at this house after his marriage with the deceased. My father was formerly married to another wife, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. He was always of a violent temper. After my mother's suicide, he became less violent, but latterly, during the last two years, he was easily excited. He used to beat my servants, so I separated from him. I wish to correct the statement I made regarding my father being of an unsound state of mind. I would qualify it by saying that he was eccentric in his manners. He was perfectly able to manage his own affairs. He formerly spent his money very freely, but latterly he had been living according to his means. I can ascribe no motive that the deceased could have had for committing suicide. When the bodies were removed from the well, it was seen that the arms of the deceased woman were round the waist of my father. I have not yet had time to search the papers of the deceased. The deceased Moroba called at my house this day week, and saw me and tried to arrange matters regarding the suit pending between us. We could not come to any terms. The case could not have come on for hearing for three or four months. Even had the deceased lost the suit [illegible] could not have lost in ready money. I [illegible], he suit in order to obtain a mortgag[illegible] [illegible]nled a Gowalla Tank property and a conveyan[illegible] of the badevi property. The deceased [illegible] of the Kaldistressed at not being able to [illegible] was very much ment with me. He said he wa[illegible] me to some settlethe question that he could[illegible] so anxious regarding deceased purchased a [illegible] not sleep. In 1856, the Rs. 16,000. That [illegible]ouse in Kalbadevi Road for The deceased ar[illegible]use was purchased in my name. property betw[illegible] I purchased this Gowalla Tank of us had [illegible]en us in March 1869 for Rs. 1,15,000. Each my ful[illegible]o pay an equal share of Rs. 57,500. I paid an[illegible] share. The deceased paid Rs. 35,000 ready cash, [illegible] the balance was raised by me on the mortgage of the Kalbadevi house. In December 1869, an agreement was made between the deceased and myself, that he should become possessor of the whole of the Gowalla Tank property on payment of the Rs. 22,500 raised on mortgage, and on making over the house in Kalbadevi Road to me. The deceased had also, before December 1869, borrowed at different intervals various sums from me, which, with the amounts mentioned above, made his total debt to me Rs. 35,000. As far as I am aware, I am his only creditor. I was anxious that the deceased should act up to the terms of the agreement, and I filed a suit in order to compel him to do it. He had filed a cross suit against me.

Balljee Crustnarao said—I am managing clerk of Mr. Khunderao, and live at Kalbadevi Road. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Bhooleebaee, who was the wife of Mr. Moroba Canoba. She was about twenty-one years of age. She was formerly married to Wasoodew Ragoonath, who was the brother of my wife. The deceased was the daughter of Bhowanee Shunker, a Patharee Purvoe, who formerly resided in Bombay. She was between seven and eight years old when she was married to Wasoodew Ragoonath about fifteen years ago. Wasoodew Ragoonath died about four years ago. She had a child by Wasoodew Ragoonath. After being a widow for three years she married in March 1870 Mr. Moroba Canoba. During her widowhood the deceased lived sometimes with Wasoodew's brother and sometimes with her own grandfather, Raghowanund Sowmitra. Her father was at the time of her marriage in Poona. She married Mr. Moroba against the consent of her grandfather. It is against the customs of Hindoo to speak to a widow. I have not spoken to her since she became a widow. I have seen her frequently since. I have not spoken to her since she married Mr. Moroba Canoba. I saw her about a week ago. I was not present when the bodies were removed from the well in which they were found. The deceased were both put out of caste in consequence of the marriage. Immediately after their marriage in March last a caste meeting was held, at which a vote of excommunication was past. It is against our religion that widows should re-marry. The matter dropped after the resolution of excommunication.

Sobajee Bhowa deposed—I am a malee in the service of the deceased. I had been in his service for the last two years. I resided on these premises, and have done so for the last two years. I last saw both the deceased alive at 12 o'clock noon yesterday. They were in the small bungalow in this compound. The deceased Bholeebaee sent me out into the town at 11 o'clock, and when I returned at 12 o'clock, Moroba asked me why I was so late in returning. This was the last time I saw either of them alive. The hut in which I live is in the compound, close to a well on the north-west side of the compound. In the same hut reside another malee by name Succoba, and a hamal by name Moraree. We each of us live there with our wives. I went to bed at about 8 o'clock last night. I heard nothing unusual during the night. I got up at 6 o'clock this morning, and on first coming out of the hut, my attention was attracted by seeing a red pugree, such as is usually worn by Brahmins and like one the deceased Moroba was in the habit of wearing. This pugree, the one now produced, had been placed on the top of the parapet wall round the well. I thought that it was a very strange place for a pugree. I did not go up and touch the pugree, nor did I look into the well, but I went and called Cassinath, an old man living in this garden, and told him the circumstances. There was an old woman, Saloobaee, who also lives in the premises; and she said that both Mr. Moroba and his wife had gone out for a walk. I know that Mr. Moroba intended to hire a bungalow in the neighbourhood, and I therefore went out and looked on the road to see if I could see him. I did not see either of them. I then went to the well and looked in, but could not see anything. I merely saw the pugree lying on the wall. Cassinath suggested that we should lower drags into the well. Cassinath kept drags in his room, and we went to lower them into the well. A ghorawalla by name Keeka lowered the drags, and they caught the dress of the deceased, and the bodies of both deceased were brought to the surface. The ghorawalla stooped down and caught hold of the saree attached to the person of Bhooleebaee, and he tied this to a pipe of the pump. In doing this the folds of the saree became untied. The deceased were clasped in each other's arms. The faces of the deceased were close together. It was evident that the deceased were dead, and therefore we did not take them out, but I could see that a woollen comforter, which I recognised as having belonged to the deceased, was tied round the necks of both. When the deceased's son, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, came, we took out the bodies. The deceased Mr. Moroba was a kind master to me. I have never heard of the deceased Bhooleebaee having threatened to commit suicide. There is a parapet wall about three feet high round the well.

Dr. John Temperley Grey said—I am a licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, and live at Mazagon. I have examined the bodies of the deceased, Moroba Canoba and Bhooleebaee. There are no marks of violence on the bodies, which have the appearance of having been recently immersed in water. From the evidence I have heard and the appearances observed by myself, I am of opinion that the cause of death in both cases was drowning. I am further of opinion that the two deceased must have committed suicide by mutual consent.

The inquest stands adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday).

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— (Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).— Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3	do.	1/10 7/16	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.— ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GE[illegible]SELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND [illegible]LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AG[illegible]NTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are [illegible]repared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C[illegible] GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE [illegible] AN[illegible], and LIFE ASSUR[illegible] COMPANY. Establish[illegible]

POLICIES of [illegible] 1821.—Capital £2,000,000. approved Buil[illegible] INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all Mofussil at [illegible]ings and contents thereof in Bombay and the [illegible]moderate terms by SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bo[illegible]mbay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
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Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.
AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1.	The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to	£2,203,659	
2.	The Paid-up Capital of the Company	250,000	
	In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3.	The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—		
	Life Premiums	£269,387	
	Interest on Funds, &c.	94,217	
			363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	Messrs, J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Self-acting } [illegible] for ditto	3

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY............RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO THE AGRA BANK.
CALCUTTA.........GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. TERMS TO THE TRADE—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44 0	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	60 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G PORT A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
G PORT Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48 0	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
S[illegible] Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE—
SHERRY AMONTILLADO, at Rs. 28 per doz.
CLARET St. EMILION Rs. 11 per doz.
Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts in cases of 1 dozen ....Rs. 40 each
Pints ,, 2 ,, ... ,, 43 ,,
BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.
Larose in cases of 1 dozen ....Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen........Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

THE undersigned have FOR SALE the following WINES, &c.:—

SHERRY—RHODES & Co.'s	Green Seal, a very fine dry Wine	quarts Rs.	30	per doz
Ditto	Blue Seal, a fine dry Wine	,,	24	,,
Ditto	White Seal, a good sound dry Wine	,,	22	,,
CHAMPAGNE— Ditto		,,	33	,,
CLARET Ditto	Black Seal	,,	15	,,
BRANDY Ditto		,,	25	,,
Do. other good Brands		,,	24	,,
SCOTCH WHISKEY—STEWART's fine old		,,	18	,,
BASS'S BEER—Bottled by DAUKES (just arrived in splendid condition)		,,	6	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto		pints ,,	4	,,

Orders from up-country receive particular attention.

WM. WATSON & Co., General Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BURGUNDIES. By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune. Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG. Price List furnished on application.

GERMAN WINES, By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence, on the Rhine. Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG. Price List furnished on application.

CLARET, By Th. BICHE-LATOUR of Bordeaux. BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLARET, in Quarts and Pints. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN WOOD.

MEDOC VIEUX	Rs. 200 per cask of 50 Gallons.			
Ditto	,, 100	,,	25	,,
Ditto	,, 55	,,	12½	,,
PAUILLAC	,, 225	,,	50	,,

Sole Importer in Bombay of Th. Biche-Latour's Celebrated Wines, J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA, LIQUOR,

In glass stoppered bottles	per doz. Rs.	30 0
Ditto Ditto	,,	18 0
COGNAC VIEUX, No. 1	,,	24 0
Ditto No. 2	,,	20 0
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	,,	15 0
HOLLAND'S GIN, in square bottles	,,	20 0
CHAMPAGNE SILLERY MOUSSEUX, in qts.	,,	28 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	,,	15 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, in qts	,,	28 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	,,	15 0
LIME-JUICE.		
CHAMPAGNE by Rose & Co., Leith, in qts...	,,	15 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts...	,,	9 0
PORT WINE, old, full bodied	,,	20 0
SHERRY, fine dry	,,	27 0
Ditto prime quality	,,	20 0

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA STUDIO.— The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY. W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOCK WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Quarts, Rs. 40 | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING ....Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup .... ,, 30 ,, 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
,, MOSELLE Do.	40	22 0
,, Do. MUSCATEL	36	19 8
STILL—MOSELLE BRAUNBERGER	25	
,, HOCK JOHANNISBERGER	42	22 0
,, ,, MARCOBRUNNER	34	—
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	34	—
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	26	14 0
,, ,, HOCKHEIMER	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, RAUZAN	25 0	14 0
,, ,, PALMER	22 0	12 0
,, ,, LAROSE	18 8	10 8
,, ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0
,, CANTENAC	15 8	9 0
,, MEDOC	13 8	—
,, HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32 0	17 0
,, NUITS, Red	26 0	—
,, MACON, Red	21 0	—
,, CHABLIS, White	26 0	14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
,, Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SHERRIES.

All AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, VIRGIN	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.	BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.	TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.	TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL, FORBES STREET, FORT, Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

F. F. COOPER.—FITZGERALD HOTEL & REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (next to the Synagogue). Good ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN. WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c., of the very best Brands. A First-class BILLIARD TABLE on the premises. Charges moderate.

TO LET, Private Apartments called "THE TOWER," with separate entrance. Apply to F. F. COOPER, at the above Hotel.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—SPLENDIDLY FINISHED NOW.

TABLE D'HOTE for SINGLE GENTS.

No expense nor trouble has been saved to render this favourite Establishment the most COMFORTABLE and RECHERCHE for its CUISINE and WINES under its present Superior Management. H. A. LEIGH, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of MESSRS. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

PER P. & O. STEAMER.

200 DOZENS OF LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES MUST BE SOLD.

BADHAM & Co.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... ,,	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... ,,	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	26½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	ar.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. ,,	6	
White Irish Cambric ,,	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders ,,	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each	2½	
Front Studs ... per set	5	
Solitaires ... per pair	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels ,,	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels ,,	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½	to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25	
Rug Straps ... 1½,	2	to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—	
Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—	
Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10 0
Ex. quality ditto	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—	
Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats	8 8
Soft Felt Hats	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered, White	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE;

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piquè and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piquè and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piquè, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boardship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crèpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.— The undersigned, as Agents for MR. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices:—

1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun Pin 12 bore ditto in case Complete	do.	£ 27 0 0
1	do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23 10 0
1	do. do Rifle Patent Striker	do.	39 10 0
1	do. do. do. ditto	do.	45 0 0
1	do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	do.	37 10 0
1	do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25 0 0
1	do. do. do. 16 bore	do.	25 0 0
1	Single Henry Rifle	do.	12 0 0
1	Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44 10 0
1	do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22 0 0
1	do. do. do.		28 0 0
1	do. do. do.		27 0 0
1	do. do. ·450 Henry's Rifling	do.	45 0 0

Cartridge Cases of Various Kinds, Bullets, Wads, &c. &c

Detailed Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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CHARLES CROP AND SONS,
BROOKSBY WORKS, BROOKSBY WALK,
Homerton, London,
Late of Great James Street, Hoxton, London.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

C. CROP and SONS beg to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Dealers to their very great assortment of Meerschaum washed and fancy coloring CLAY PIPES, in all the new registered designs, which for beauty of shape, variety of patterns, purity of clay, and number of designs are not to be equalled by any other house in the trade.

CAUTION.

C. Crop and Sons request the public to carefully examine the makers' mark on all Pipes sold in their name, as all the Pipes are warranted genuine bearing their name.

JUST OUT.—Crops' new Cantabs, new mounted University, Florence, and several other new patterns.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

P. HAMILTON & Co., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

86, LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.

Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.		
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	0 14	1 0
BUTTER—		
Best Dorset Butter in 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 8
PRESERVED MEATS—		
Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	1 0	1 2
SAUSAGES—		
Bologne Sausages	2 2	2 6
Cambridge Sausages	1 0	1 4
Brunswick do	2 2	2 6
Pork Sausages	1 0	1 4
Westphalia Sausages	1 2	1 6
Truffled Sausages	2 2	2 6
Lyons Sausages	4 12	5 0
Ham, Tongue, and Chicken Sausages	2 6	2 10
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 0	1 4
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef; Do Ham; Do Tongue; Do Meat, (Strasbery Paste); Yarmouth Bloater Paste	each 0 10	0 12
Anchovy Paste; Potted Game; Do Salmon; Do Ham and Chicken; Shrimp Paste; Pate de Diable	each 0 12	0 14
SOUPS—		
Chicken, Cock à Leckie, Cressi, Green Pear, Giblet, Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Kidney, Maccaroni, Mutton Broth, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oyster, Ox Cheek, Palestine, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Venitian, each	0 10	0 12
Grouse and Partridge, each	1 0	1 2
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor ... in ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington ... ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do ... pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
FRENCH CAPERS, OLIVES, and SALAD OIL—		
Capers, in ½ pints	0 6	0 8
Do pints	0 10	0 12
Olives, Spanish, in pints	0 12	0 14
Do. French do	0 10	0 12
Best Salad Oil do	0 14	1 0
FLAVOURING ESSENCES—		
Orange, Lemon, Almond, Citron, Ratafia, Caraway, Vanilla, Kernels, Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, Sage, Mint, Celery, Bergamot, Thyme, and Parsley	0 12	0 14

BULL AND COMPANY.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the under- signed, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—½ by 6 in., Rs. 3-8; ¾ by 6 in., Rs. 4-4; ⅞ by 6 in., Rs. 5-4; and 1¼ by 6¾ in., Rs. 6-8 per 100 lineal feet,—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal, 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, and Bank Medium.

MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.; Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Superior Pink Demy Blotting 17 to 21 lb.

Cream shade rolled Cartridge 40 and 50 lb., Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb.—for Spinning Mills.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, February, 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES. CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

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ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
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India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE) LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their 110 [illegible] page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to [illegible] Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
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	Ales	
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Shipped at Lowest Export Pr[illegible]ces.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the [illegible] "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com[illegible]ission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wh[illegible]ley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per c[illegible]nt. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazett[illegible]" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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